"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, colder at night; winds westerly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market very weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Spooner made an argument in favor of seating Mr. Corbett of Oregon. The House continued its consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Page 8.

FOREIGN.—In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday Premier Méline expressed approval of the conviction and sentence of M. Zola, and the Chamber then, by a vote of 416 to 41, declared its confidence in the Government. Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Zola, filed a notice of appeal from the sentence. Half of the British loan to China, amounting to $40,000,000, was underwritten in London yesterday, although the issue will not be offered publicly until next week. Russia has given a pledge to England of equal commercial opportunities in the ports of North China. In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, predicted a satisfactory settlement of the West African trouble, and expressed admiration of the colonial policy of France. It is said that certain London and New York papers have been endeavoring to obtain possession of letters written by Sir Julian Pauncefote concerning the rejection of the arbitration treaty, with a view to compelling him to follow Señor Dupuy de Lome out of this country. A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Government has decided upon energetic action against Haiti.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Bank of South Baltimore of Baltimore.

The Holland submarine boat was successfully tested in Staten Island Sound yesterday, diving in twenty feet of water and moving about at will beneath the surface.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, spoke on currency reform at a meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science, in the library hall of Columbia University.

Justice Frederick Smyth was received into the Catholic Church by Bishop Farley a few days ago. He was previously an Episcopalian and a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Page 2.

The Vizcaya finished taking on coal and provisions yesterday and will put to sea to-day.

Father Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, at Kingston, N. Y., is alleged to have insulted the American flag and Nation at a funeral on Tuesday.

Passengers on the Ward Line steamer which arrived yesterday told of the present condition of the Maine. Reporters were not allowed on board the Spanish steamer Panama, which arrived last night.

A flurry and a decline opened the stock market yesterday, and there was much excitement at the Exchange. A reaction and a rally followed and many were sorry they had heeded artificial clamor and had sacrificed their interests.

Nearly $4,000 was realized from the sale of boxes and seats for the performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the families of the sailors and marines killed in the Maine disaster. Chauncey M. Depew made an address that added to the enthusiasm at the sale.

Page 3.

Policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association formed an organization yesterday to protect their interests in the company.

The argument of the case in which the United States seeks to set aside the agreement of the Joint Traffic Association was begun before the Supreme Court yesterday.

R. E. Defenderfer, a merchant of Philadelphia, who has just returned from a prolonged sojourn in the Far East, says China and Japan may become the greatest markets in the world for American products.

In the New Jersey Assembly the Chaplain prayed for peace, if with honor, but for victory if we must have war. A joint committee agreed to report a bill Monday providing for the shooting season of various kinds of game.

United States Minister Stewart L. Woodford gave a banquet in Madrid yesterday in honor of the new Spanish Minister to Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe. A semi-official Spanish report alludes to the event as a peaceful omen, but the Imparcial expresses distrust of the United States and urges Spain to prepare for war.

Page 4.

The negotiations between the Republican leaders and independents for a primary reform bill have been blocked by obstacles raised by the Quigg County Committee, and the prospect of harmony is now further off than ever, it is said.

The Dog Show, which ended yesterday, is said to have been the most successful in the Westminster Kennel Club's history. Black Peter, a mastiff of large proportions, is held by fanciers to be ugly to a point of extreme beauty.

Manager Fransioli of the Elevated Railroad said yesterday that the dangerous pillar at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue would be removed if it were found to be feasible to do so. A citizen taxpayer stands ready to ask for an injunction against the running of trolley cars around the curve if the dangers there are not removed.

The Union League Club last night made public a statement of the result of the deliberations of the special committees of the Committee of Fifty-three, the Union League Club, and the Republican League of Buffalo, appointed to draft a primary reform bill. Criticism and suggestion have been invited from many Republicans and the full text of the proposed measure will not be made public until those criticisms and suggestions have been considered.

The Biennial Sessions bill was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. A bill which Senator Cantor believes will give the gas companies of this city the right to combine into one great corporation was reported favorably in the Senate. At the hearing given by the joint committee of both houses on the proposed amendments to the liquor tax law there was a bitter quarrel between Assemblyman Harburger and Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

Page 5.

The Lattimer murder trial was continued yesterday at Wilkesbarre.

Dr. W. H. Holmes of Waterbury, Conn., died at the Ardendale Sanitarium from knife wounds inflicted by himself.

Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment was unanimously elected commander of the First Brigade, National Guard, to fill the position recently vacated by Col. Louis Fitzgerald.

William V. Draper, grandson of the late Simeon Draper, one time Collector of the Port of New York, has been sent to Bloomingdale for treatment, at the instance of his wife.

The revolutionary party in Macedonia has issued a secret proclamation calling for a revolution in the Spring. The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at Sofia writes that Turkish oppressions continue in Macedonia, and that public sentiment in Bulgaria is strong against the supineness and inactivity of the Bulgarian Government.

Page 7.

Major Abia A. Selover, who was for many years a prominent figure in Wall Street circles, died suddenly Wednesday in the Post-Graduate Hospital from diabetes.

Miss Florence Nightingale Rosenbaum, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rosenbaum of the Hotel Netherland, was married to Herbert J. Carr of this city in the large ballroom at Delmonico's yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated, and about two hundred persons were present.

Page 10.

Two prisoners broke away from a police wagon driver in Brooklyn, but one was captured, after a chase, by a court officer.

A company has been incorporated in New Jersey to sell whisky direct from the distiller to the retailer, thus saving a substantial sum on the prevailing prices.

Another death was added yesterday to the [illegible] has followed the course of the [illegible] murder case. Two jurymen were excused on account of the Wall Street flurry.

The quarter-millennial anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Confession of Faith was celebrated at Trenton, N. J. Dr. Patton and others delivered addresses.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Bailey, United States Navy, was found dead yesterday in Washington under conditions which led to the belief that he had committed suicide.

Adam Weaver of Bursonville, Penn., shot and killed Erwin Mondeau, a Deputy Constable, and fatally wounded Constable Atherholt on Wednesday night. Atherholt died yesterday.

Thomas R. Lecount of Lecount Brothers of this city, who married Miss Corry, in Rockville Centre, L. I., his home, Feb. 22, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday and died shortly afterward.

Page 11.

Orders in contempt proceedings are returnable to-day before Justice Pryor against Dellaripha Richardson and her cousin, Miss Emily Emmett, to explain why they should not be punished for refusing information on securities belonging to the Richardson estate, of which they are supposed to have information.

Page 12.

Peter Seery was appointed Fire Marshal to succeed James Mitchel yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers was held yesterday.

May M. Kellard was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of stealing a harp.

At the public hearing on the question of placing Heine's statue of "The Lorelei" in the Borough of the Bronx, a pastor said that such things as it helped the fall of Rome.

Dr. Henry G. McGonegal, who was sentenced to fourteen years in Sing Sing Prison Oct. 15, 1890, for causing the death of Annie Goodwin, died in the prison hospital yesterday from senility.

The uncertainty as to whether the bark Agate has been lost is causing much anxiety to the owners of that vessel. It is pointed out that the wreckage seen may be readily accounted for without assuming the loss of the Agate.

Dr. Charles B. Kelsey renews his attack on the management of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and has written a letter to Dr. Rossa, the President, charging erroneous bookkeeping and the creation of imaginary accounts to deceive the public.

A woman, fifty years old, who said she is a daughter of Dr. Henry A. Hart, who during his life lived in West Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with being a vagrant. She said she slept in doorways, having no other place to go.

A large number of persons interested in the creation and maintenance of a permanent orchestra in this city met yesterday afternoon at the house of Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, and took steps to form an association to carry out their purpose.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
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MR. FAIRCHILD ON CURRENCY.

He Addresses the Academy of Political and Social Science at Columbia University.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild addressed a large audience last night at a meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science in the library hall of Columbia University on the subject of currency reform. President Seth Low was in the chair, and took an active part in an animated discussion which followed the address.

Mr. Fairchild said that the sound-money convention in Indianapolis had done much to bring the matter of currency reform before the people of this country. "I do not think," he continued, "that the question of money was ever before made the subject of a popular election. Some persons have become quite expert in the subject, while others give it little thought.

"A great many people are of the opinion that the standard of value is something that is created by statute. This is not true. It has its origin independent of law, and all the Government can do is to adapt the law to already existing circumstances. As a matter of fact the Government has little power.

"In our reform we propose to go back to the system in vogue before the present banking law, whereby the resources of the community are security for the banknotes. We are to strengthen this plan by having a guarantee fund of 5 per cent. on all banks issuing notes."

ARKANSAS RAILROAD FAILS.

Scheme on Which Bright Hopes Were Based Collapses and Values Shrink Heavily.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 24.—Arkansas's great projected railroad, the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf, better known as the South Boll Road, to which was voted by the last Legislature one thousand acres of State lands for every mile of road completed, has gone by the board. Information was made public here to-day to the effect that J. A. Hinsey, the President, had telegraphed the Board of Directors here that the bonds for raising $14,000,000 could not be floated, as he anticipated, and that work would have to be stopped.

About four miles of road bed has been completed. Hinsey said the money was to be furnished by an English capitalist, but that he has changed his mind. About $18,000 has been expended in construction work, the projected line from here to Dardenelle, eighty miles northwest, being commenced ten miles out last December. The failure to complete is a serious blow to Arkansas, and will cause values to depreciate at least 50 per cent. It has been claimed all along that the Gould interest was at the back of the scheme, and the news of to-day confirms the opinion.

A BALTIMORE BANK CLOSED.

Known as the Bank of South Baltimore—Receiver Appointed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Judge Sharp to-day appointed Simon P. Schott receiver for the Bank of South Baltimore, on Light Street. The assets are estimated at $120,000 and the liabilities at $170,000. There is a cash shortage of $4,700, and an obvious deficit of $9,762.83, produced by shrinkage of values. The larger portion of the deposits, amounting to about $130,000, are by poor persons.

The institution originally was incorporated as the South Baltimore Permanent Loan and Savings Association. In 1888 the General Assembly passed an act giving the institution banking privileges. Its capital stock was placed at $100,000, divided into shares of $25 each. It had an authorized capital stock of $250,000.

As a matter of fact only 1,140 shares of the stock were paid up, or $28,500.

$1,500,000 for an Asylum.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The House of Delegates to-day passed the bill to change the name of the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane by inserting the name of Enoch Pratt, after that of its founder, and making the title of the institution "The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Asylum for the Insane." The bill has passed the Senate and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. If the Governor signs the bill the residue of the estate of Mr. Pratt, amounting to about $1,500,000, will be paid to the Trustees of the asylum for the purpose of enlarging and increasing its capacity.

THE HOLLAND MAKES A DIVE

A Successful Test of the Submarine Boat Made in Staten Island Sound.

THE POLICE EXCITED OVER HER

They Try to Follow Her in Vain and the Navy Tug Narkeeta Hunts for Her—Cubans Will Not Get Her.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 24.—The submarine boat Holland slipped out of Nixon's yard at noon to-day and for hours there was trouble, but it was not on board of the Holland. Those on board her had a good time, and are happy as happy can be to-night, for they went down and sailed about twenty feet under water and then, best of all, came up as well and safe as they went down.

When the Holland was ready to proceed upon her owner's trial trip there was no secret of what she was going to do, and John P. Holland, who owns her, said this morning he would take her away from the dock during the day and have some surface trials, and, if everything was well, he might take a dip in her. Despite Mr. Holland's frankness, the story that he had sold the boat to the Cubans was persistently circulated. Police Boat No. 6 lay off the Nixon yard all last night and this morning. She kept in New York waters. Spanish spies watched the Holland from docks above and below the shipyards all the morning.

At noon the tug Erie, Capt. Cox, went alongside the Holland and made fast. Immediately everything was bustle among the men on the dock. The police boat began to edge closer. The Holland was slowly swung about. Then the Erie signaled for the tenders on the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge to open the draw. As it began to swing the tug started toward the entrance to Staten Island Sound. Right behind the Erie and her tow was the police tug. Prince's Bay was the destination of the Holland. She did not reach Prince's Bay to-day, but will to-morrow.

The police boat had gone only a little way, when suddenly she stopped obeying her masters and the tide became the master. Either her engines or her rudder gave way, and she was helpless. The Erie went on down the Sound. A man from No. 6 came ashore here and wired to New York and the navy tug Narkeeta went down the lower bay to meet the Holland and watch her.

Mr. Holland, in his boat, was unconscious of the trouble he was causing. He had the Erie tow him into deep water near Kreischerville, and then he cast loose, and the Holland, after years of experiments, stood to float and dive upon her merits. She was not pushed. She sped along at a rate that gave the Erie all she could do to keep near. Then the cap was screwed into the hatchway and Holland disappeared. She went down twenty feet, circled about a little, and then came to the surface and floated steadily, and during the whole experiment never lost more than a foot of headway.

When the trial was over the Holland went to Perth Amboy and laid up for the night and the Erie was sent back for supplies. In the meantime the Narkeeta was searching for the Holland. The Erie did not return by way of the sound, but went about through the Narrows. She was sighted by the Narkeeta and was boarded by Lieut. Melville, United States Navy. Capt. Cox explained where the Holland was. The Erie then proceeded and the Narkeeta headed for Perth Amboy.

Mr. Holland said to-night that there was absolutely no truth in the reports of his having been in negotiations with the Cubans. He repeated his disclaimer of last night, and said the boat was built for disposal to the United States Government, and she would be sold to the Government as soon as she proved herself a success. He wants a few hard tests of her himself, and then he will invite the navy officers to look into her and take underwater journeys. He is more confident to-night than ever that the problem of submarine navigation is solved. He said the boat behaved even better than he expected.

Engineer C. M. Morris, who was a little afraid of the new craft at first, was to-night in a most confident frome of mind. "Goes like a fish, and dives better than one," was the way he put it.

MRS. W. C. WHITNEY'S CONDITION

It Is Still Very Critical According to the Latest Bulletin Issued.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 24.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney remains very critical. The severe blow she received on her head paralyzed her body and spinal column and caused the loss of use of all her limbs. To-night a bulletin announced that her condition was about the same.

Dr. Charles L. Dana arrived this morning on a special train from New York. He made the trip in the record-breaking time of fourteen hours. In consultation with Dr. Dana are Drs. Bull and Mott of New York and McGahan of Aiken.

SHE DID AS SHE PLEASED.

Miss De Mund Was Married Despite Her Father's Objections.

HACKENSACK, Feb. 24.—Dr. De Mund, a leading physician of Ridgewood, was informed by telegraph yesterday afternoon that his daughter, Rachel, had been married to Robert Dwight Hopkins, to whom she was engaged a year ago. The engagement was then ostensibly dissolved because of the objections of the father, but Miss De Mund is said to have declared that she would do as she pleased in a year, when she became of age.

She went on a visit to relatives in Bensonhurst, L. I., a few days ago, and from there went to Newark, where she was married to Mr. Hopkins by the Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer. The couple are now on a tour and will live in Newark on their return.

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD CASE.

Foreclosure and Sale of the Property Ordered by Judge Coxe.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down a decree in the case of Stuyvesant Fish against the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad and others, ordering foreclosure and sale of the defendant's property. William H. Comstock of Utica is appointed special master to conduct the sale, the date of which is to be fixed hereafter.

The decree provides that upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall deposit in the Central Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of the special master, $250,000 in cash or by certified checks, upon said trust company, or $250,000 for value of first consolidated mortgage bonds. The special master shall accept no bid unless the same shall at least equal $1,000,000. The aggregate of sums payable on date of the decree by the road is $3,797,717.50.

The defendants in the action are the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, H. Walter Webb, as receiver of the same company; Charles H. Hays and Edward C. Smith, as receivers of the Central Vermont Railroad Company; George A. Morrison, as receiver of the Liberty Insurance Company of New York; the Ogdensburg Bank, the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, the Wieden National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., and the Ogdensburg Terminal Company.

High Art in Railway Equipment.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is an example of the highest art in palace car construction and decoration. It is a club, a home, a hotel, and an observatory on wheels. The most perfect passenger train in the world.—Adv.

JUSTICE SMYTH A CATHOLIC.

Received Into the Church While on His Sick Bed a Few Days Ago by Bishop Farley.

The fact came to light yesterday that Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth was converted two or three days days ago from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic Church. For some time he has been lying on a sick bed, from which his friends fear that he will never rise.

One day this week Bishop John M. Farley called at the Justice's home to make inquiries as to his condition. Bishop Farley and the Justice have for years been intimate friends, and when the latter was told who it was who had come to see him he said:

"Show him up to me. I am very anxious to speak with him."

Bishop Farley went to the patient's room and was very warmly greeted.

"Monsignor," said the Justice, who was so ill that he was not able to sit up, "I am more than glad that you have come. I look upon your visit at this time as providential. I have been thinking of my spiritual welfare of late, and I have made up my mind to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. I have long tended in that direction."

They then went through the ceremony of admitting a person to membership in the church. Bishop Farley's visit was a long one. As he was about to leave the room the Justice said to him:

"Monsignor, I hope that God will send to you when you come to die the same blessings you have brought to me."

Justice Smyth was up to the time of his conversion to Catholicism an Episcopalian. He was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is the rector. But, although a Protestant, he had shown in many ways that his sympathies strongly tended toward the Roman Catholic Church.

He was born in Ireland, and many of his closest Irish-American friends in politics and social life were members of that church. It is said that he was often urged by them to join it, and that he more than once expressed himself as thinking of doing so. He was munificent in his contributions to the charities and religious requirements of his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen.

Bishop Farley declined to be seen when a reporter called upon him last night. The reporter sent a note to him asking if the story that Justice Smyth had been converted to the Catholic Church was correct, and he sent back the reply that it was true.

BARBER MEMORIAL SEMINARY.

School for Negro Girls Dedicated at Anniston, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 24.—The large and handsome Barber Memorial Seminary at Anniston was dedicated with elaborate ceremonial to-day.

The buildings are made of stone and brick, and situated on the mountain side overlooing the town. They are intended for a school for negro girls, who will be taught how to make a livelihood at some trade. The school was built and will be supported by a fund left by Mrs. Elizabeth Barber. Competent colored instructors will be in charge.

Prominent negroes from all over the State participated in the dedicatory exercises, the address being by the Rev. J. A. Brockett, Presiding Elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. A. R. OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mrs. Daniel Manning Defeats Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Brackett.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day elected Mrs. Daniel Manning President General. She received 396 votes, to 110 for Mrs. Donald McLean and 220 for Mrs. Rose Brackett. Other officers elected were Mrs. A. D. Brackett of Virginia, Vice President General in charge of the organization of chapters; Mrs. Charles A. Stakely of Washington, Chaplain, re-elected; Mrs. Albert Ackers, Recording Secretary General; Miss Sue Hetzel, Register General; Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, Treasurer General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher of Maryland, Assistant Historian General, and Mrs. Gertrude Bascomb Darwin, Librarian General. The Vice Presidents General and Historian General are yet to be elected.

Mrs. Manning was nominated by Mrs. Shepard of Chicago, Mrs. McLean by Mrs. Ogden Doremus of New York, and Mrs. Brackett by Mrs. H. V. Boynton. Electioneering was very active.

RAILROAD BOYCOTT LEGAL.

A Decision Against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 24.—Judge John A. Williams in the United States Circuit Court to-day refused to grant a temporary injunction against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad as a member of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau to prevent it from boycotting the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway. He said no harm had been done and no Federal law violated, and declared that the State law had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The Pittsburg and Gulf attorneys gave notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals.

The Santa Fé Railway and other members of the Southwestern Traffic Bureau had served notice upon the Pittsburg and Gulf Road that it would after a certain date refuse to exchange freight with the road at certain points. The Santa Fé's boycott was the first to become effective, and the Pittsburg and Gulf filed application for an order preventing such action, at the same time giving notice that it would proceed against the other roads in like manner. The opening contest to-day, therefore, was watched with considerable interest by the other Southwestern roads, and a strong array of railroad attorneys were present.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday night over Lake Superior has moved to Ontario, diminishing in intensity, and has caused snow or rain in the lake regions and New England. A second storm of considerable intensity has developed off the North Pacific Coast, a pressure of 29.40 inches being reported from Portland. It has grown warmer in the Atlantic States, and generally colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions. The weather will clear in the lower lake regions, and will be generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Middle and North Atantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	33	32	34
6 A. M.	28	32	34
9 A. M.	26	34	41
12 M.	31	42	45
4 P. M.	36	44	48
6 P. M.	32	43	46
9 P. M.	31	40	41
12 P. M.	30	40	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	38½
Corresponding date 1897	30¾
Corresponding date 1897	30¾

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 30 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .79 and at 8 P. M. .57.

The North Shore Limited.

Morning train to Chicago in 24 hours. Up the Hudson River and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley in daylight. Finest one-day railroad ride in the world; leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 each morning, arrives Chicago 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

THE LOSS OF THE MAINE

No Information Has Been Made Public as to the Cause of the Disaster.

COURT OF INQUIRY MAKES NO DISCLOSURES.

Secretary Long Says He Does Not Know the Origin of the Explosion.

Nevertheless the Administration Is Actively Engaged in Puting the Country on a War Footing.

Secretary Long yesterday, in a statement to newspaper men, said the Navy Department knew no more about the cause of the Maine disaster than it knew five minutes after Capt. Sigsbee's dispatch came announcing that the battleship had been destroyed. This statement, no doubt, is literally true, and probably it represents the state of mind of everybody officially connected with the Administration.

At the same time abundant evidence is manifest in the course of the Navy and War Departments, the attitude of Congress, and the evident anxiety of the President, that the Administration feels morally certain the Maine was blown up by an agency not connected with the United States.

Actual knowledge of the cause of the disaster may be lacking, but it looks as though the Administration expects the finding of the court of inquiry to disclose facts that will call for a demand on Spain for reparation.

Dispatches from various parts of the country indicates that the Administration is preparing for war. Activity in this direction appears in orders to naval vessels and army officers and in various other ways. It is evident the President would resort to war with great reluctance, but there is no question that everything in the power of the Administration is being done to put the country on a war footing.

The news from Havana throws no light on the question of the cause of the Maine disaster. The court of inquiry continues to keep its proceedings secret. If it has secured conclusive evidence as to the cause of the explosion it is keeping it from the public. It is reported the court is about ready to leave Havana for Key West to examine survivors of the wreck there.

A number of bodies were found yesterday in the wreck of the Maine, but it was impossible to bring them to the surface.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Members Coming Home and Yet Silent Despite a Swarm of Eager Newspaper Men.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The Court of Inquiry held its usual sessions to-day. Capt. Sampson reports that Chaplain Chidwick was examined as to his personal experiences at the time of the disaster to the Maine, and that the testimony of the Captain of a British bark in the harbor and the Superintendent of the West Indian Oil Works, across the bay at Regla, both of whom witnessed the explosion, was taken. Mr. Rolf, the British engineer of the floating dock in the harbor, wrote a letter to the court, but, it is said, did not add anything material to what was known.

The afternoon session was devoted to taking the testimony of two civilians, Americans, who saw the explosion from the deck of the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, that was moored a few hundred yards from the Maine, and of two divers, who have been at work on the wreck for several days.

May Come Over To-day.

Although it is probable the board will leave here on the Mangrove for Key West to-morrow, Capt. Sampson is not yet certain. All depends on whether the court finishes the work possible here. It is believed the court will return to Havana after hearing the Key West witnesses, but no official confirmation of this report can be obtained. With the departure of the court the centre of interest will probably be at Key West, although the officers will maintain the same reserve there as here.

The news given out by the court is strictly confined to that already sent by this correspondent and is very scanty at the best. Many newspaper men will follow the court to Key West, but a large colony will remain behind. The number was increased to-day by arrivals on the Ward Liner from New York.

The coast survey steamer A. D. Bache, after many delays, left for the Dry Tortugas this afternoon, with three wounded, all doing well. Owing to the American quarantine regulations, the wounded, having been in hospitals here, and exposed to fever, must be taken to hospitals in the Tortugas for quarantine. The names of the wounded on the Bache are John Heffron of Freemanstown, N. J.; Thomas J. Waters of Philadelphia, and Jeremiah Shea of Haverhill, Mass. The other wounded are doing well late this evening. Even Holzer, though sorely wounded, is better, and is making a gallant fight for life. No bodies were recovered to-day from the wreck.

Recent orders from Capt. Sigsbee strictly forbid all officers of the Maine to give out any information, except to those officially empowered to ask it. The order is generally understood to apply to all official matters, though some think it affects only matters connected with the disaster.

The Right Arm at Work.

The wrecking tug Right Arm did not go north, as was expected yesterday. She is now moored beside the poop of the wreck, and will salvage the smaller portions as far as possible in advance of the arrival of other tugs with better facilities for heavy work. The hoisting apparatus must be capable of raising scores of tons to accomplish effective work.

The skies are bright to-day and flecked with light clouds. There is a strong breeze blowing and the temperature is below 70 degrees. The explosion is no longer the sole topic of conversation, though often referred to. The public here appears to be content to await the report of the Court of Inquiry, and to be well assured that nothing except surmise is possible until the report is made. Havana seems normally busy, and the stores are well filled with customers.

Officers Still Reticent.

Neither the officers of the Court of Inquiry nor the witnesses will give the slightest indication of the testimony or the conclusions deducable from it, and all say that the men employed on the wreck have been warned to observe an equally strict reticence. This course is regarded as eminently wise by the American and all intelligent Spanish officials, as there is no telling what passions might be aroused or what evil results might be brought about by talking freely on official matters in the present state of public feeling in Havana.

Thus far Americans are treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness, and it seems the special care of the residents of Havana to show friendliness. Such a state of things is certainly desirable, but it might easily be changed if officers only partly informed of the truth talked for publication.

Consul Gen. Lee says there is no truth in the report that he had asked Capt. Gen. Blanco to dismiss from Cuba certain newspaper men for sending sensational stories to the United States. On the contrary, Gen. Lee has never interfered with the American newspaper men in any way whatever.

Gen. Solano, the second Chief of Staff, to-day returned on board the Mangrove the visit of the Court of Inquiry, acting as the representative of the Governor General. Admiral Manterola personally returned the visit paid to him by the court. The Thursday receptions of Gen. Blanco were resumed this evening.

Under the surface here there seems to be a deep feeling of unrest. No one believes that autonomy is or can be anything but in name, and there is still more deep-rooted belief that the United States will not suffer the present condition of things to continue much longer.

SECRETARY LONG WAITING.

As Ignorant of the Cause of the Explosion as on the Night It Occurred—News from Capt. Sigsbee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Secretary Long this morning, in answer to inquiries whether the department was suppressing information concerning the disaster to the Maine, wrote the following:

Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Feb. 24, 1898.

No telegram has been received from either Admiral Sicard or Capt. Sampson or Capt. Sigsbee since yesterday, and the department has received no information with regard to the disaster that has not already been made public. The department is waiting the result of the inquiry, and public opinion should be suspended until some official information is received. JOHN D. LONG.

Later in the day Secretary Long, after having been besieged by newspaper men, who questioned him as to rumors of startling discoveries in the wreck of the Maine, said:

"Summing up the situation I would say that the Navy Department knows to-day nothing more about the cause of the disaster than it did five minutes after the receipt of the first dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee."

The Secretary's attention was drawn to the published statement that Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had just arrived at Tampa, Fla., on the Montgomery, from a trip to Cuba, and that he had been inspecting prospective coaling stations near Matanzas. The Secretary's comment was simply this:

"Capt. Crowninshield has not been to Cuba. He has been off with his boy on matters not in any wise connected with the business of the Navy."

Message from Capt. Sigsbee.

The only exact information received by the Navy Department from Havana during the day was conveyed in a telegram from Capt. Sigsbee, as follows:

Havana, Feb. 24.

Long, Secretary of the Navy:

Wrecking tug Right Arm arrived yesterday. Begins work to-day. Much encumbering metal must be blasted away in detail. Navy divers down aft seven days, forward four days. Bodies of Jenkins and Merritt not found. Two unidentified bodies of crew found yesterday. After compartment filled with detached, broken, and buoyant furniture and fittings, mud and confusion. Spanish authorities continue offers of assistance and care for wounded and dead. Everything that goes from wreck to the United States should be disinfected. Wrecking company should provide for this.

Surgeon of the Maine, after consulting with others, recommended that all bedding and clothing should be abandoned. Might go to acclimated poor. Useless fittings and equipments might be towed to sea and thrown overboard. Will take all immediate responsibility, but invite department's wishes. Shall old metal of superstructure and like be saved?

Friends of dead should understand that we are in the tropics. Chaplain Chidwick charged with all matters relative to dead. His conduct is beyond praise. Don't know what reports being printed, but the intensely active representatives of the press here have been very considerate of me and my position. SIGSBEE.

Captain's Suggestions Approved.

Secretary Long immediately answered Capt. Sigsbee, approving all his recommendations. He was directed to have Lieut. Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, make arrangements with the wreckers for the disinfection of everything sent to the United States. The recommendation that all bedding and clothing be abandoned, and if need be given to the acclimated poor, was approved without comment. The same approval was given to the suggestion that useless fittings and equipment be towed to sea and thrown overboard, it being left to Capt. Sigsbee's judgment to determine how far this destruction should be carried on.

To the Captain's inquiry as to the saving of old metal and parts of the superstructure the answer was given that such material was of no use to the Bureau of Equipment. It was left to Capt. Sigsbee to say what part of this shattered material was worth preserving. His statement that much blasting will be required to clear away incumbering material indicates that it is essential further to destroy the upper portions of the wreck in order to get at what is more valuable beneath.

Capt. Sigsbee's statement that the divers had been down aft seven days and forward four days gave the Navy Department the first information of the time that the divers had been in the vicinity of the "zone of explosion," as he has termed it. This zone is confined to the forward part of the ship, and, while the divers have been down aft for the last week, their work forward, in the vicinity of the larger magazine, has been in progress only four days, which, presumably, began on Monday, and included to-day.

No Bodies to be Brought Back.

The statement in the Sigsbee dispatch, that "friends of the dead should understand we are in the tropics," is understood at the Navy Department to refer to the urgent pleas of relatives of the dead that they be brought to the United States. These appeals continue to be received here, and, while they excite the deepest sympathy of officials, no hope can be held out that the dead can be brought back. One of these appeals makes a pitiful plea against the burying of the dead "by alien hands in an alien country."

There are circumstances, which, if they could be made known, would end such appeals and would show that the department has not been wanting in a desire to bring the bodies to this country. These circumstances have been withheld, mainly through a desire to save friends and relatives from the pain which would be caused by a full disclosure of the effect of the explosion. The press reports have given in part the terrible mutilation of the bodies, but it is feared this has not been realized fully by friends and relatives.

The men were sleeping on the berth deck, with metal floors and ceilings, which, by the force of the terrific explosion, were ground together into a confused mass. Knowing this, there is little hope that many of the bodies still missing will be found, or, if found, that they will be in a condition to be brought to the United States.

Late to-night the Navy Department received two brief telegrams from Capt. Sigsbee. One related to some routine matters of expenditures in connection with the work on the Maine, and the other was as follows:

"Divers report more bodies in wreck. Some in hammocks involved in debris. Probably not recognizable."

This dispatch indicates that the divers have finally secured at least a partial entrance to the quarters in the forward part of the vessel, where the crew were asleep when the explosion occurred, and under which were the magazines. The fact that the divers are unable to extricate the bodies shows the fearful obstacles against which they are laboring, and bears out the belief that the work of submarine investigation will necessarily proceed slowly.

WAR FEELING RESTRAINED

Administration Influence Makes Washington the Calmest Place in the Country.

INDEMNITY SCHEME SCOUTED

Congressmen and Naval Officers in Favor of War If Justified by the Findings of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The conservative influence of the Administration has been exerted to very evident purpose in restraining here the rising tide of feeling that is rushing toward Washington from every part of the country. At the White House it is admitted that it is calmer here than anywhere else in the United States.

Up on the hill, where it has been customary for impulsive members of the Senate and the House to fly into a tumult of words over the latest report of a Spanish outrage upon the reconcentrados, both houses are almost silent. At the Departments of War and the Navy there is a pause in the talking, but there is no interruption of preparations. Even the dullest observers—the men least sensitive to the disturbance of public feeling—find the outlook threatening.

The men in Congress, who know what the President thinks and what his military departments are doing, are reticent and studiously conservative. They do not discuss freely the suggestion made yesterday at the Navy Department that in the event of a decision by the naval Board of Inquiry that the Maine was destroyed by design a demand be made for apology and indemnity, to be enforced by a demonstration against Havana. To Gen. Grosvenor the idea of demanding indemnity for an act of war is offensive, and if it were an accident, he does not see that indemnity could be demanded.

The idea of demanding an indemnity does not receive patient consideration among naval officers. They do not want the indemnity. They hope that if it is asked for by a fleet sent to Havana, the Spanish will refuse to pay it. A very gallant officer, one who has distinguished himself in action, said to-day that he hoped mistaken conservatism would not rob the United States of the advantage of readiness and willingness to act.

"If we find that we must resent the loss of the Maine," he said, "I hope we shall remember the story of the old prizefighter called upon to fight in his old age. 'I've forgot four of the rules,' he said, 'but I remember the fifth one is that you must hit the other feller fust.'"

All the counsel from the President and Cabinet is that patience shall be exercised and judgment further suspended. The fiery spirits near the Administration express confidence that when this inhibition shall be removed to permit just indignation to have its way there will be no ground for complaint of lukewarmness on the part of the Administration.

MOVEMENTS IN THE NAVY.

No Orders Yet Issued to Any Vessel to Go to Havana to Replace the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—No orders have been issued as yet for any vessel to go to Havana to replace the Maine. Secretary Long said some days ago that a vessel would be sent to Havana later, and that either the Nashville or Montgomery would be selected. It can be stated authoritatively that this is still the situation, and that no conclusion has been reached as to when another warship shall replace the Maine. The Montgomery has been ordered from Tampa to Key West, but her orders do not direct her to proceed further.

The cruiser Cincinnati reported her arrival to-day at Barbados. She ran over from Para, Brazil, the reason assigned for the trip being the desire of the department that she should take coal at an unfrequented port. Barbados, it is said in further explanation, always has on hand a large supply of excellent English navigation coal at very modetate prices. News of the arrival of the Castine at Barbados is expected at any moment, and the two ships probably will remain cruising among the smaller islands of the Caribbean Sea until about April 1, when it is the present intention to return them to the Brazilian coast, probably to Isla Granda.

The monitor Terror left Norfolk at 10:15 A. M. to-day on her way to sea under sealed orders, but will cruise in Hampton Roads at least a short time. The vessel had been ready for sea since noon yesterday. On leaving the yard the Terror was saluted by the Franklin's guns, but did not respond. Her departure created considerable excitement, and thousands witnessed it. There was, however, no cheering either from the shore or the decks of the vessel.

The cruiser Minneapolis was successfully floated out of the dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, at high tide this afternoon. The floating of the cruiser was witnessed by nearly a thousand persons.

The Minneapolis has been in dry dock since last December, partly to avoid the ice in the river and also to have necessary repairs made to her bottom. The schoolship Saratoga will follow her in dry dock for repairs.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, there is no unusual activity at the League Island yard beyond the extensive improvements that are being made to the back channel, which is to be used as a fresh water basin for vessels of the navy. The receiving ship Richmond is besieged daily by applicants for enlistment, but very few are being taken. Besides the Minneapolis, there are now at League Island the cruiser Columbia, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the ram Katahdin, all out of commission at present. There are also eight old monitors at the yard, all of them relics of the civil war, but which could be fitted up quickly in case they were needed.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Figures as to Its Strength Given Out by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Navy Department to-day gave out the figures showing the strength of the naval militia. This shows a total force of 4,445 officers and enlisted men, which is a gratifying increase from the 3,703 shown by the last report.

The number of officers and men by States is as follows: California, 386; Connecticut, 165; Florida, 186; Georgia, 225; Illinois, 523; Louisiana, 262; Maryland, 240; Massachusetts, 441; Michigan, 193, New Jersey, 304; New York, 472; North Carolina, 230; Ohio, 216; Pennsylvania, 216; Rhode Island, 130; South Carolina, 152; Virginia, 44; total, 4,445.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt says in this connection that Illinois leads the list with 43 commissioned officers and 423 petty officers and enlisted men. The Adjutant General of that State recently made a request that the United States steamer Michigan be assigned for the use of the Illinois brigade for one month during the coming Summer. During Mr. Roosevelt's tour of the lakes last Summer he was much pleased with the showing made by the Illinois and other naval brigades on the lakes, and he has recommended to Secretary Long that the request for the Michigan be granted.

Aside from the forces shown in the foregoing list new brigades are in process of formation, which promise to swell the total to much larger figures at an early day. The organization of this auxiliary arm of the naval service is under the immediate direction of Lieut. Gibbons, United States Navy, whose energy has accomplished much in securing State organization and in the harmonizing of the bodies into one compact force, capable in emergency of co-operating with the regular navy.

In his last report Mr. Roosevelt said that the State naval militia, in the event of a sudden emergency, would be utilized at once for manning the smaller national cruisers. It could be depended upon mainly, he said, as a second line of defense, and also be used in placing mines and the establishment of signal stations for coast defense.

The appropriation of $50,000 made by Congress to aid the work of the naval militia will be apportioned among the States in a few days.

Ordered to Washington.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 24.—In response to orders from the Secretary of the Navy, E. G. Buckland, who commands the Naval Battalion of Connecticut, left for Washington to-day. The order received read as follows: "Commander Buckland of the Wyandotte will report to the Navy Department at Washington on Friday." Although nothing definite as to the import of Mr. Buckland's summons to Washington is known, it is thought he is to receive instructions about getting his men ready for service at short notice, if the necessity of so doing arises.

WAR DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

Information Wanted Concerning Steam Craft at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Wharfmaster Robert Schmidt received a telegram from the War Department at Washington as to the packets and towboats arriving and leaving this harbor. The message asks that the names of all boats entering and leaving be forwarded, together with the names of the companies to which said boats belong. It also asks for the amount of tonnage and number of passengers each boat would be able to carry, the rates for passengers and freight.

HURRYING A GATLING GUN.

The Inventor Superintending the Finishing Touches in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, has just arrived in Cleveland to conduct the finishing touches to the big gun being constructed for the Government here. In an interview Dr. Gatling said:

"I shall make every endeavor to hasten the work upon the gun, in view of the present situation. Although nothing has yet been said to me by the Government on the subject, I know the feeling and the efforts that are everywhere being made to hasten preparations. The big gun perhaps may be ready to send East in a week, and if the lathes are not too busy at Washington, which I rather fear is the case, it may be rifled in about a fortnight.

"Of course, what the gun will do depends altogether upon the firing tests to be made when it is finished, but so far everything is favorable. The test of tensile strength of the special steel used for the gun is very high, being 108,000 pounds to the square inch. The steel of the built-up gun runs up about 90,000 pounds.

"I am sorry to say that our preparation for emergencies is not what it should be. Congress should have begun years ago to do what the Government is now trying to do. With the guns we have placed recently at harbors and by blocking the channels with sunken ships, we might protect the coast. If we should try with all our might, it would take fully twelve months to get into desirable shape along the coast."

Gen. Miles, the head of the United States Army, and the members of the Bureau of Ordnance will be in Cleveland probably next week to see the final work on the new type of big coast defense guns.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S HEALTH.

Not Believed to be Seriously Impaired—A Possible Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It can be stated that up to this time the naval officials have given no thought to the relief of Admiral Sicard as Commander in Chief of the naval forces on the North Atlantic Station. They do not believe that the Admiral's health is seriously impaired, and it is safe to say that no movement will be made toward his relief unless the suggestion comes first from himself. The Admiral has been in command of the squadron less than a year, and is entitled by precedent to retain that command for another year at least, if he so desires.

It so happens that none of the Rear Admirals on the list is regarded to be in position to assume this important command, owing to the fact that they have had their tour of sea service and are not entitled again to fly their flags at sea, or else they are so placed otherwise as to make a change in their assignment unlikely. Admiral Bunce, for instance, is so circumstanced, being not only in command of the New York Navy Yard—an extremely important command in ordinary times, and certain to be more so in case of hostilities—but also having relinquished the North Atlantic squadron within less than a year, so as to be ineligible for another sea command within a year or two.

The other Admirals are situated in about the same way, so it is probable that the command of the squadron, in the event that Admiral Sicard were relieved, might devolve upon one of the Commodores—possibly Commodore Schley, now President of the Lighthouse Board, which post he probably would be glad to relinquish for such a command as the North Atlantic squadron.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

The National Capital Considered to be Very Well Fortified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Thanks to the promptness and efficiency of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance of the army, the City of Washington is regarded as being well-nigh safe and secure from attack from the water.

The fortifications at Fort Washington and Sheridan Point, on the opposite side of the Potomac, are advanced sufficiently to be able to repel an ordinary fleet of invaders, and in case of necessity they easily could be strengthened in a comparatively short time. These defenses are considered sufficient to keep all hostile vessels beyond the range of gunshot of the National Capital.

Moreover, the river has been blocked off and prepared for mines and torpedoes at a point below the fortifications mentioned, so that it is probable some of the ships of an enemy would be blown out of the water before it would be necessary to use the guns at the forts.

PRESIDENT READY TO ACT.

His Former Military Commander Says He Is Preparing for War.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Gen. William H. Powell of Belleville, who was in command of the regiment in which President McKinley served in the civil war, and who recently was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern Illinois District, returned from Washington to-day. The General, who is a personal friend of President McKinley, said that while at the capital he discussed the Maine incident and its possible results with the Chief Executive.

"The President said to me," said the General, "that he was only waiting for a complete report of the Naval Board of Inquiry, and that should it report that our sailors had met their death through Spanish treachery he was prepared to act at once and in a manner which would meet the approval of every loyal American citizen."

Gen. Powell said preparations for war were being pushed with the utmost vigor, and added: "I am convinced that President McKinley is the right man in the right place, and that as soon as Spanish treachery has been proven his policy will be rigid enough to meet the approval of even the most pronounced jingoes."

Sobral Ordered to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capt. Sobral, late Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation, came to Washington yesterday and conferred with Señor Dubosc. Any misunderstanding which has occurred as to his official status is due to the fact that the official notification of the termination of his service has not come to him from the naval chiefs under whom he serves. The decree was formally gazetted, however, and after Capt. Sobral's return here he received orders from Madrid to report there at once. He will take an early steamer for Europe.

Boutelle Counsels Calmness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Speaking to-day of the Maine affair Representative Boutelle said:

"I feel that any man who by spoken or written utterance adds a spark to inflame public sentiment at this juncture is as guilty as the man who would touch a match to the powder magazine of a vessel. This is a time for the calmest judgment instead of unguarded talk, wholly without basis of established fact, of a war which would entail the loss of hundreds of thousands of our people."

Increase of Artillery Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The increase of the artillery force of the country by two regiments, as provided for in the Senate bill, was agreed on by a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee to-day, and will be reported to the full committee at the regular meeting to-morrow without the change of a word.

Report About 7th Regiment Denied.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Major Gen. Roe said to-day that there was absolutely no truth in the report that the inspection of the Seventh Regiment in New York City last evening had been hurriedly made or under secret orders. He said that the inspection was ordered in the regular way, on Feb. 11, four days before the disaster to the battleship Maine. It was the regular annual inspection and carried with it no particular significance whatever.

Gov. Black May Attend the Concert.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Black to-day received an invitation to be present at the concert to be given on March 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, for the benefit of the families of the sailors who lost their lives in the disaster to the battleship Maine. He will attend if possible.

Cowboys Enlisting to Fight Spain.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 24.—Col. Sheafe, the officer commanding the State militia, is recruiting a regiment of cowboys for service against Spain. Col. Sheafe said to-night that these men are the toughest on earth. They are inured to hardships, and have fought Indians, and he believes that if they are turned loose on the Spaniards in Cuba they will whip them in a very short time.

HAVANA'S SECRET GALLERIES.

Spaniards Say They Have Existed Many Years, but Have Long Been Lost and Closed.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—In connection with the claim made by the Cubans that there are mine galleries under the harbor of Havana, leading from subterranean passages, known to have existed for years before Fort Cabanas, Morro Castle, and this port, the Spaniards explain that for over a century a subterranean passage about two miles long and eight feet at its narrowest diameter, capable of giving passage to a column of troops, has existed from the navy yard to Castillo del Principe. But the Spaniards further assert that the existence of this passage was not known to the present authorities or to those who have been in power for many years past. The entrances and exits, it is added, have been closed for years past by thick walls now covered with débris, and their exact location is said to be lost. At the same time, it is admitted that records regarding the subterranean passage can be found in old documents contained in the archives of Havana. Finally, the Spaniards insist that this passage does not go under the harbor at any point.

THE MAINE MAY BE RAISED.

Members of the Court Seem Hopeful—Wrecking Force Sent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In view of the many expressions of doubt concerning the possibility of raising the wreck of the Maine, the message sent yesterday to the Navy Department by Admiral Sicard may have some weight. The Admiral reported that the Court of Inquiry, which is on the spot and has had the advantage of the opinions of divers, had declared that the most powerful appliances would be necessary to remove the wreck or raise the ship. The last expression is taken to mean that the court has so far not concluded that it would be impossible to again float the Maine.

Capt. Lemly the Judge Advocate General, received telegrams to-day from the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company at New York stating that the steamer Merritt and the wrecking lighter Sharpe had sailed for Havana, and that the tug Underwriter, with the Chief, would leave New York Saturday for the same place. The assistant wrecking master will go to Havana on the Ward Line steamer Saturday, and it was suggested to the department that its inspector should take the same steamer. Inasmuch as Lieutenant Commander Kimball, who is now at Havana, has been assigned to the duty of inspecting the wrecking operations, it will not be necessary to observe this suggestion.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug William L. Chapman, towing the big derrick Monarch, sailed yesterday, bound for Wilmington, Del., to raise the new steamer Ericsson, which sank Feb. 16, while bound from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

It was said at the office of the wrecking company yesterday that it would probably be two weeks before the Monarch would be towed to Havana to work on the Maine. She will then be built up on the sides and ends with heavy timber and otherwise specially prepared for the ocean voyage.

The tug Underwriter of the Boston Towboat Company is expected from Boston to-day. She will tow the derrick Chief to Havana and return for the barge Lone Star, possibly taking the Monarch on the same trip. The derrick Orion or Saturn may also be sent to Havana.

EVIDENCE OF THE DIVERS.

Probability Increasing that the Wreck Was Due to Outside Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Evening Star has received the following cablegram from Charles M. Pepper, its staff correspondent in Cuba, under date of Havana, Feb. 23:

"At this writing divers are developing important results. From examination of the interior wreckage they have secured evidence which seems conclusive that the explosion came from underneath the ship.

"Some of the smaller magazines may have exploded. The main ten-inch magazine did not explode. The condition of the interior of the ship shows further probability of the wreck having been due to outside force.

"The further the investigation progresses the more untenable becomes the theory which the Spanish Government adduced to show accidental cause. It is evident the Spanish case will be based on the claim that a fire preceded the explosion.

"Capt. Sampson and his colleagues of the naval board may have outside evidence offered regarding a torpedo float producing the explosion.

"Said one diver, who had been engaged in the work of getting bodies out from under the hatch: 'God may be merciful to men who blew those poor fellows to eternity; the United States should not!' This was before Long's order prohibiting officers from talking. This diver evidently thought the explosion was not an accident. He had an expert's capacity and opportunity for judging.

"The Havana public is not permitted to know the intensity of public sentiment in the United States. Only meagre details are permitted to be known of what happens in Washington. Congress is watched with excessive anxiety by palace officials, but the populace knows nothing of what is liable to happen. Evidences of ill-feeling toward American people and exultation over the Maine disaster do not lessen.

"The Maine inquiry dwarfs interest in Cuban politics, but recent developments carry official confession of the failure of autonomy."

THE MAINE BENEFIT.

Nearly $4,000 Realised from the Sale for Sunday's Performance at the Opera House.

Nearly $4,000 was realised from the auction sale of boxes and seats held yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House for the performance to be given there Sunday night for the benefit of the families of the sailors and marines who lost their lives in the Maine disaster in Havana Harbor. About one thousand persons were present when the sale began. Chauncey M. Depew had promised to be on hand at 4:30 o'clock and deliver a brief address, but he arrived half an hour late, when the sale was already in progress. He said in explanation that he had been suddenly called upon to consult with some railroad men on important matters, and it had kept him away. In the course of his address he said:

"It is many years since the country stood in the shadow of a crisis so overwhelming as the present. It presents considerations of such magnitude that the country stands still awaiting the report of the official inquiry, but our sympathies do not stand still. Our attitude during this period of tension removes the reflection passed upon us, that we as a democracy are a people easily moved to passion. The great mass of the people have recognized that the President has the gravest responsibility, and in whatever he may see fit to do, should it be proved that the disaster is a crime, in the way of punishing this violation of rights and the insult to our flag he will have the support of the people."

Mr. Depew was enthusiastically applauded, and the sale continued amid renewed enthusiasm. It had been announced that an upset price had been set on the boxes of $25, and when the sale was concluded, it was shown that they had brought from $30 to $200 each. Orchestra seats sold at from $2.50 to $10. A number of the artists who have volunteered for the benefit bought boxes at high rates. The exact amount realised at yesterday's sale was $3,926.25.

REGIMENTS READY TO MOVE.

Preparations for Active Service at Forts McPherson, Sam Houston, and Thomas.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—Activity has never been so great at Fort McPherson as at the present time. The stir is attributable to Gen. Merritt's arrival. Everything is in readiness to move the regiment within a few hours to any point that may be designated. At a consultation to-day between Col. Cook, commandant of the fort, and railroad officials Col. Cook was assured that the men could be transported to Florida within a night. Reports to the effect that the regiment is about to move are denied by the officers at the fort.

Gen. Merritt will go to the fort to-morrow and inspect the troops. The munitions of war have been increased greatly in the last few days. Gen. Merritt was seen to-night and asked if his arrival in the city was an indication of immediate action on the part of the regiment.

"No," said he, "it is part of my duty to inspect each post in my division every year, and I have come here merely as a part of my routine work. It is not a warlike move at all."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 24.—To-day at Fort Sam Houston, the large military post at this place, an order from headquarters was received suspending for the present the order sending Light Battery K, First Artillery, into the mountains on its annual thirty days' target practice.

The battery, consisting of four pieces and 165 men, under command of Capt. Dillenback, was to have started for the artillery range in the mountains on March 1. Col. Louis H. Carpenter, commander of Fort Sam Houston, said that no reasons were given for detaining the battery at the post, but that it was surmised that the artillery was to remain here to await the arrival of the Inspector General, Col. Lawton.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Under instructions from Washington, Col. Cochran, Commandant at Fort Thomas, Ky., to-day issued orders bringing the men on the rifle range at Culbertson back to the fort. New bayonets that can also be used for trenching tools were issued to all the troops. The men are undergoing fatigue drill daily, and expect to go to Key West instead of Charleston, S. C., as reported.

The First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, located here, is filling up with recruits. Several unauthorized recruiting stations for volunteers have been opened in this city, and their enrollment would more than fill a regiment.

RELIEF FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Bill Prepared by the House Naval Committee to be Passed as Quickly as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Boutelle of Maine, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill late this afternoon providing for the relief of the victims of the United States battleship Maine. It follows generally the lines of the Samoan disaster relief bill of 1890, and is the result of several days' conferences in committee and embodies the views of the Administration. Chairman Boutelle had a conference with President McKinley to-day, at which he went over with him the proposed legislation and later submitted the measure at an informal meeting of some of the committee.

The bill follows:

That to reimburse the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States ship Maine, destroyed by an explosion, for losses incurred by them respectively, there shall be paid to each of said survivors a sum equal to the losses so sustained by them; provided that the accounting officers shall in all cases require a schedule and affidavit from each person making a claim, each schedule to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and reimbursement shall be made for such articles of clothing, outfit, and personal effects only as are of a character and value and in quantity suitable and appropriate to the rank and rating and duty of the person by whom the claim is made. Provided further, that in no case shall the aggregate sum allowed exceed the amount of twelve months' sea pay of the grade or rating held by such persons at the time the losses were incurred.

Sec. 2. That the widow, child, or children, and in case there be not such, that the parent or parents, and if there be no parent, the brothers and sisters of the officers, enlisted men, and others who were lost in the destruction of said vessel, or who have died within one year from the date of the disaster in consequence of injuries received in the destruction of said vessel, shall be entitled to and receive to wit: The relatives in the order named a sum equal to twelve months' sea pay of the grade or rating of each person deceased as aforesaid; provided that the legal representatives of the deceased person shall also be paid any arrears of pay due the deceased at the time of their death.

Sec. 3. That the accounting officers are hereby authorized to continue for a period of three months any allotments which may have been made in favor of any relatives of the degrees hereinbefore enumerated by any of the officers and men attached to the Maine who lost their lives in or in consequence of the disaster to that vessel; provided that the amount of the allotments so continued shall be deducted from the amount of the twelve months' sea pay allowed to such beneficiaries by virtue of this act for their relief.

Sec. 4. That the relief granted by the provisions of this act shall be deemed and taken to be full compensation for and in satisfaction of any and all claims whatsoever on account of loss or death by the destruction of the United States steamship Maine on the part of the beneficiaries hereinbefore designated and the methods of presenting and establishing said claims hereinbefore prescribed shall be followed in lieu of those prescribed by the acts or parts of acts heretofore enacted relating to the presentation of similar claims.

Sec. 5. That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this act which shall not be presented within two years after the date of its passage.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized whenever in his discretion it may be deemed a practicable expedient to cause the remains of all or any of those who perished in consequence of such disaster to be removed to the United States cemetery at Arlington. Provided that the relatives of any such deceased officers and others mentioned in this act who prefer that the remains of such be taken to their homes within the United States shall have such privilege extended to them, and the expense thereof shall be borne by the United States; and the sum of $10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section.

The bill will be put through Congress as quickly as possible.

A Prayer in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—At the opening of the session of the Senate to-day the chaplain prayed "that in this momentous hour of our history the blessing of the Holy Spirit might be granted and rest upon the President and Vice President of the United States, both branches of Congress and all the people of the country." He prayed also that the "honor and dignity and rights of our country" might be upheld.

Navy Yard Recruiting Ended.

The recruiting office on the receiving ship Vermont was closed yesterday, and the men who applied for enlistment were turned away. They were told that the required number of men had been obtained, and no more would be enlisted at present.

New Malting Company Organized.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Columbian Malting Company was incorporated at Springfield to-day with $200,000 capital. The incorporators are E. A. Graff, H. H. Davis, and H. D. Graff. The Graffs are located at 202 Ninth Street, Pittsburg. It was their intention to build an eleven-million-bushel plant in this city to fight the trust, but such a plant would cost $500,000.

They Trade as They Travel.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania Limited. Stock quotations received by wire en route. Stenographer's services free. Leaves New York every morning for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.—Adv.

A FLURRY IN WALL STREET

Timid and Thoughtless Persons Dropped Stocks and Shrewd Investors Found Bargains.

THE BOND MARKET WAS QUIET

When a Reaction and a Rally Came Many Were Sorry They Had Heeded Artificial Clamor—Money Plentiful and Exchange "Soft."

The stock market yesterday was disastrous to margin speculators for a rise—the gambling bull element—a mine to the "bucket shops," and remunerative to well-protected commission houses on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." On Saturday few of the commission houses patronised by the class known as "ticker fiends"—just a grade over "bucket shop" customers, because they have more money to speculate with—would refuse to carry stocks at any rate above 3 per cent. with proper arrangements and understanding about risk of "wiping out" and "stop orders." This low risk class was wiped out by the decline on Monday, and the 5 per cent. people saw their margins reached and their capital vanish on Wednesday unless they protected their interests by adding to their margins. Yesterday in the "slump" the protected holdings were swept away to earn, in some cases, a fifteen per cent. margin, dating from Saturday's quotations. The old long interest was practically eliminated. Last night few houses would accept margins of less than ten per cent.

Little Cool Reflection.

In the slump yesterday there were few of these speculators, and not many brokers who reflected on the logical situation at Havana. Although investors were rushing into the market confident in American common sense to deal prudently and safely with any issue, while sterling exchange was weak and "soft," and money was plentiful for all at no higher rates, and London was quickly absorbing 100,000 shares, it was sufficient for the thoughtless that unmolested by the police, the hawkers of freak newspaper yowled "war" at the doors of the Exchange, and the numbering on the calamity extras rose, and that there was general and hasty calling in of loans. So some let go their holdings, others sold to be out of a loss or even, and few in protecting their interests believed that they were not throwing good money after bad.

When the reaction came, and the market steadied, and at the end the brokers were indulging in paper throwing and horseplay to a thin gallery of spectators, there were many who regretted that they had been led to sacrifice their interests by heeding artificial clamor and professional manipulation. It had, on the other hand, with over 720,000 shares of stock in the grabbag, been a handsome investment market, and bona-fide buyers of stocks were jubilant.

The selling instinct was keyed up to bowstring tension at the opening. This took place in a din and chaos of trading, of vociferous and maddened hustling to execute selling orders. The public gallery was packed, and the spectators saw for once a wild tilt between bulls and bears. Few of those who looked on could understand what was passing below, except that every broker appeared excited and endeavoring to outvoice the others. It was really only by the ticker tapes that the story of what was going on, told coldly and in type, could be learned.

These distributors of quotations were never still a moment from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and each had a gathering of anxious and excited speculators around it, in some cases a man skilled in deciphering the symbols used to designate stocks calling off the prices as they were reeled off.

Stocks Which Showed Gains.

During the day few stocks scored net gains among the 130-odd classes traded in on the Exchange, while all open board quotations were lowered. The gains were by Chicago Terminal preferred, ⅝; Erie second preferred, ¼; Homestake Mining, 1; Lake Erie and Western, ¼; Minnesota Iron, ⅛, and St. Louis and Southwestern preferred, ¼. Stocks that neither advanced nor declined were Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Chicago and Northwestern preferred, Susquehanna and Western, North American Company, Rio Grande Western, St. Louis Southwestern, St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco, first preferred, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific new, and Wabash.

The greatest net declines, over 2 points, were Adams Express, 12; Sugar, 3⅞; Ann Arbor, 2¼; Brooklyn Union Gas, 3½; Canada Southern, 2⅛; Burlington, 3⅛; Rock Island, 3; Northwestern, 2¾; Consolidated Gas, 3¾; Des Moines and Fort Dodge, 3⅝; Illinois Steel, 2⅞; Long Island, 4; Manhattan, 5⅛; Metropolitan Street Railway, 8⅞; Missouri Pacific, 2¼; Morris and Essex, 2¼; Lead, 3⅛; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, second preferred, 3⅛; Oregon Navigation, 4¾; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 4; Pullman's Car Company, 3; Reading first preferred, 3⅝; St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred, 5; St. Paul and Omaha, 4½, and Union Pacific preferred, 2¼.

In the bond market the sales were comparatively light, they being only a little over $4,000,000. This was explained by the opportunity for investors to pick up blocks of stock at low prices. On the curb the outside securities scored new records of quotations. Standard Oil certificates reached 350, a loss of 98 points since Feb. 10. They closed at 368 bid, 373 asked. Malt common closed at 22@25, and Glucose common at 35@37.

LOCAL BODIES ACTIVE.

Sympathy and Support Offered to the Government.

The German-American Citizens' Union of the Sixteenth Assembly District has adopted a resolution offering its services to the militia in case of war. Two hundred able-bodied young men of the organization have signified their willingness to be assigned to the ranks on twenty-four hours' notice. A copy of a resolution saying this has been sent to Gov. Black. The members of the organization are all Austro-Hungarian Hebrews.

The delegates to the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union, at their meeting Wednesday evening, indorsed a plan for a monument for the dead sailors of the Maine. Nearly all the delegates pledged themselves to volunteer for the service of the country in the event of war.

Representatives of the various Italian societies of the city met last night at 154 Bleecker Street for the purpose of taking appropriate action in the matter of the Maine disaster. The hall was crowded. Joseph N. Francolini presided. Addresses were made by Father Bonaventura and others.

All the addresses were intensely patriotic and expressive of sympathy for the Government and the victims of the Maine. It was unanimously decided that all the Italian societies in the city should be invited to attend a requiem service in St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 15 in commemoration of the martyrs of the ill-fated battleship.

REAR ADMIRAL BUNCE NOW.

His Flag Raised and Saluted at the Navy Yard Yesterday.

The flags that have hung at half-mast at the navy yard since the disaster to the battleship Maine occurred were run up to the masthead yesterday, and will now remain there. This was done by orders received from Washington. Shortly after the flags had been "mastheaded" the Commodore's pennant with its one white star was hauled down from the staff on the receiving ship Vermont, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The marines attached to the barracks on the Cob Dock, in full-dress uniforms, were drawn up in company front and presented arms. As the echo of the last gun died away the buglers sounded three flurries, and the broad blue pennant of Rear Admiral Bunce was unfurled from the flagstaff of the old receiving ship.

This was the signal for the functions attending the ceremonies of congratulating Admiral Bunce on his reaching the highest grade in the gift of the Navy Department. The officers in charge of the several departments at the navy yard went to the Admiral's headquarters, presented their compliments, and congratulated him.

Commodore Bunce was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral on Feb. 6 last, but it was not until yesterday that he was entitled to add another star to his collar decorations and receive the salute a Rear Admiral is entitled to. Admiral Bunce will retire on Dec. 25 next, when he will reach the age limit.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY THANKED.

His Moderation in Regard to the Marine Disaster Praised by Women.

At a meeting of the West End Republican Woman's Auxiliary, at 477 Boulevard, yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed thanking President McKinley for his moderation in regard to the Maine disaster. Previous to the passing of the resolution the sinking of the Maine was freely discussed. The opinion was generally expressed that the President displayed great discretion and judgment in the matter, and that the utmost confidence should be reposed in him. Mrs. Hutchinson formulated the resolution, and it was seconded by Miss Boswell.

HANNA, IRELAND, AND KERENS.

Their Presence at the Same Hotel Starts Rumors Which They Deny.

Senator Mark Hanna, Archbishop Ireland, and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis reached the city yesterday from Washington and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. A report was current during the afternoon that they were to meet Stephen B. Elkins and some other men and discuss some information to be presented by the Cuban Junta. The report could not be verified, and all of them denied last night that there was any truth in it.

Archbishop Ireland said he was called to Washington on business and had come to New York for a few days' rest before returning to St. Paul. Asked as to his views on the probability of trouble with Spain, he said he saw no possibility of any serious trouble. He hoped whatever difficulty might arise from the Maine disaster would be settled peacefully and reiterated his belief, already expressed at length, that the ship was destroyed by an unavoidable accident.

Mr. Kerens said his visit to New York was on railroad business exclusively.

Senator Hanna also declared his presence in the city had no political significance. He is here, he said, to attend a meeting of the Maritime Association. He declined to talk about the situation in Washington and the meaning of the activity of the War and Navy Departments, but said he was sure no war was impending, and he was glad of it.

PASSENGERS FROM HAVANA.

Stories Brought by a Ward Line Boat—Mystery About a Spanish Steamer.

The Ward Line steamship Concho, from Mexican ports and Havana, arrived here yesterday. She brought only one passenger from Havana, which place she left on Sunday. Four other passengers were from Mexico. None of the officers went ashore in Havana, though one of the passengers, William G. Ramsay of this city, rowed about the Maine in a boat. They had heard of the disaster in Mexico, but the sight of the Maine was horrifying from the evidence the wreckage bore of the power of the explosion and the carnage wrought. Buzzards hung about the wreck, the Spanish officers making no effort to drive them away, though their presence was sickeningly offensive.

Spaniards who rowed about in boats did not conceal their satisfaction at the American warship's fate, and sometimes were seen shaking their fists at the flag that hung at half-mast above the hulk. Vendors flocked about the Concho selling photographs of the wreck.

Mr. Ramsay and an English passenger, E. W. Bourne, went aboard the tender Fern and met Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee. Capt. Sigsbee showed the effects of his mental suffering, but preserved great control over himself. The Consul General said little. Neither would express any opinion as to the wreck. The Concho lay in Havana Harbor nine hours.

The Spanish line steamship Panama arrived last night from Havana and anchored in Quarantine. Contrary to all precedent, the marine reporters at Quarantine were not allowed to board her. The routine report of the vessel was passed over the side to them. From the pilot it was learned that the two cabin passengers which she brought were Spaniards.

CHICAGO MARKET WEAK.

Sharp Declines in Produce Due to Wall Street and War News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Grain and provision markets were all weak to-day, led by wheat. The break in Wall Street, resulting from the war scare, resulted in sharp declines. May wheat closed at a loss of 2⅝c. from yesterday, and July lost 1½c. Corn and oats closed about ⅝c. lower each, and provisions show closing declines of from 5c. to 17½c.

The break in Wall Street securities and the increasing gravity of the Cuban situation were the overshadowing influences in the wheat market. The smaller holders especially showed a good deal of anxiety to unload their lines. Another factor was the weakness shown by Liverpool in the face of the small stocks at that place. The English market showed declines of from ⅛d. to ½d.

Closing cables all showed weakness. Toward the close the market became very weak, and little support from any quarter was forthcoming. May declined to and closed at 103½, and July declined to 89½ to 89⅝, closing at 89⅞, the latter delivery being supported by a prominent broker late in the session.

DECLINE IN SPANISH FOURS.

The Paris Bourse Affected by Maine Rumors in Wall Street.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Spanish fours fell on the Paris Bourse to-day from 60 11-16 to 60 1-16. The Evening News alleges that the Spanish bondholders have become alarmed over reports from Madrid of a reservation taken by the Bank of Spain regarding the payment of the April coupons.

These reports were in circulation here on Tuesday and caused a decline in the securities, but they are still unconfirmed, and to-day's fall on the Paris Bourse is due rather to alarmist Maine rumors in Wall Street.

THE VIZCAYA SAILS TO-DAY.

Nearly All Her Coal and Provisions Are In—Many Visitors on the Cruiser Yesterday.

The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya will leave her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., this afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock and put to sea. She will undoubtedly go direct to Havana, although her officers and those of the Spanish Consulate refused to commit themselves on that point yesterday. Her hour of sailing was given out late in the afternoon by Consul General Baldasano. He arrived at Tompkinsville at 4:30 o'clock. The Vice Consul and an officer of the Spanish Naval Commission were with him. They were met at the pier by the cruiser's steam launch and taken on board. They came back from the cruiser within half an hour. The Consul General said that he had delivered some important dispatches to the Vizcaya's commander, and that the vessel would sail to-day.

It was rumored yesterday that the Vizcaya had sustained a serious accident to her steering apparatus two days before reaching this port, and that her departure had been delayed by the work of making repairs to it. A pillow block sustaining the tiller was said to have been broken. It was reported that the firm of Kragewski & Pesant of the Erie Basin Iron Works had been working on the broken gear since last Monday.

At the office of the firm yesterday this was denied, but it was stated by several persons about the place that a new pillow block had been cast by the firm and was being put on board the cruiser. Consul General Baldasano emphatically denied that the steering apparatus had broken, or that the vessel had been delayed in any way by the work of repairing her machinery. It was thought best to overhaul her machinery before she passed Hatteras, he said, and to save time special machinists were called in.

The Vizcaya was making every preparation last night for getting out to sea. Double shifts of men were putting into her bunkers what were said to be her last two lighter loads of coal. The masts and fighting top covers were being laced on and the big guns on the spar deck were being jacketed and lashed. The vessel had settled down to the water line fore and aft, showing that her bunkers were almost, if not quite, filled with coal.

The warship had more visitors yesterday than on any other day during her stay in port. The visitors, among whom were many ladies, were nearly all Spaniards, friends and acquaintances of the officers. To these every courtesy was shown, and, besides being served with refreshments, they were taken to every part of the vessel from stem to stern. A few of the visitors were Americans, and one little eight-year-old American girl, with fluffy brown hair under a jaunty little yachting cap, completely captivated Capt. Eulate. Her curiosity was insatiable, and after having gone through the engine rooms and been carried up into the fighting top by a sturdy sailor, she was taken into the turrets, where the big eleven-inch guns are worked. Her little hands were placed upon the levers by which the monster engines of destruction are manipulated, and with a child's usual precocity she proceeded to sweep the bay with the guns. With a turn of her little wrists she pointed the mass of polished steel, weighing thousands of pounds, upon Fort Wadsworth. Had there been a shot in the gun and had she touched a delicate spring ever so lightly, one of our National defenses might have received a hard knock.

The beautiful day of sunshine brought over another large crowd on the ferryboats to view the much-advertised vessel, and owing to the favorable condition of the atmosphere the photographers were out in overwhelming force. They swarmed along the piers and went out into the bay in such numbers that the patrol boat had to circle about the cruiser at almost full speed to maintain the "dead line."

A party of officers from the cruiser came ashore at noon, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they enjoyed an elaborate luncheon. Detective Davis accompanied them. Another party of the officers dined last night with Consul General Baldasano at his residence. Capt. Eulate remained on board his vessel all day. He entertained at luncheon in his cabin last night a party of friends, including a relative of his wife from Costa Rica. Señora Eulate is a Costa Rican by birth.

A CUBAN CELEBRATION.

The Third Anniversary of the Beginning of the Revolution.

The Cubans of this city celebrated the third anniversary of the revolution last evening by a large and demonstrative mass meeting in Chickering Hall, and at the close, just as the people were departing, the Chairman said that the next anniversary would be celebrated in Havana, free Cuba, when the foreigner will have cleared out.

Only one of the speakers referred briefly to the Maine disaster. During the address of the second speaker, Señor Antonio Bravo Correoso, there was an interruption by Señor Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, one of the Cuban revolutionary papers published in this city. He was standing at the back of the hall when he suddenly said that he desired to interrupt the order of the programme by offering a resolution.

All heads were immediately turned in the direction from which the voice came, and several asked: "What is it?"

Mr. Trujillo then offered the following resolution:

"The Cuban Colony of New York, assembled in mass meeting in Chickering Hall to commemorate the third anniversary of the revolution of Baire to achieve the independence of Cuba, unanimously agree to pass a resolution expressing their condolence and sympathy to the President of the United States, to Secretary Long, and to the American people in view of the awful catastrophe that has happened in the blowing up of the battleship Maine, in the Harbor of Havana, and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate our gratitude to the great American people for the hospitality that they have accorded to us."

The resolution was adopted with a shout. The platform was richly decorated with flags, and over the wall back of it were a large American flag and the Cuban flag of the lone star. Tomas Estrada Palma presided. Señor Ramiro Mazorra sang a couple of patriotic songs. Señor Juan Feaga opened the meeting and paid a tribute to Marti, Maceo, and other leaders who had fallen on the field of battle, and then telegrams were read from Cuban societies in New Orleans, Jacksonville, and other cities. Señor Correoso and Señor Varona delivered addresses.

At Sailors' Snug Harbor.

The old inmates at Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon attended the Maine memorial organ recital, which was held in the handsome marble church on the grounds of the institution. The altar of the church was draped with two American flags, which were bordered with black. The recital consisted of several solos by Miss Christensen, who sang National hymns. The recital closed by the old sailors singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which was given with much feeling by the gray-haired veterans.

GEN. BLANCO'S CONDOLENCE.

A Copy of His Message Received from Consul General Lee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the mail received from Consul General Lee this morning was a copy of the message of condolence received by him from Captain Gen. Blanco in the following terms:

Havana, Feb. 16, 1898.

Mr. Consul: It becomes my painful duty to express to you my profound sorrow for the misfortune which occurred yesterday on board the American ship Maine. I associate myself with all my heart to the grief of the Nation, and of the families who have lost some of their members, and, upon doing so, I do not only express my personal sentiments, but I speak in the name of all the inhabitants of Havana, witnesses of the catastrophe which has afflicted so many homes. God guard you many years.

RAMON BLANCO.

To the Consul General of the United States.

British Naval Officers Condole.

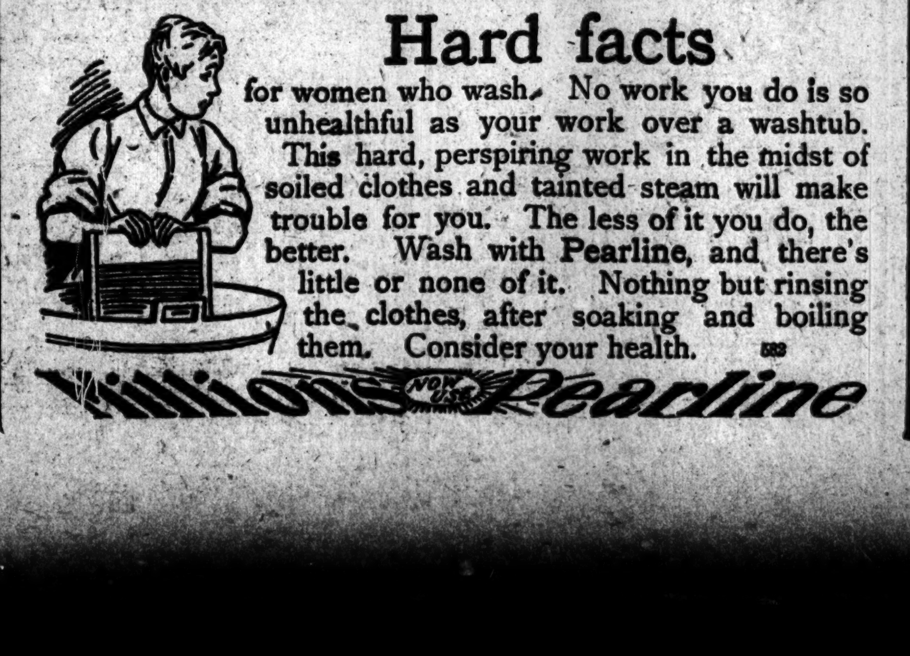
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The officers of the British battleship Hood to-day cabled from the Island of Crete expressing deep sympathy on account of the disaster to the Maine.

DE LOME PLEADS FOR PEACE.

The ex-Minister Again Expresses Regret for the Maine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, formerly Spanish Minister at Washington, who was a passenger on the White Star steamer Britannic from New York, which touched here at 7 o'clock this evening on her way to Liverpool, was interviewed with reference to the disaster to the United States warship Maine in Havana harbor.

Señor de Lome said he could only repeat his expressions of deep regret, and that he knew it was quite impossible for Spaniards to view it in any other light. Spaniards, he declared, wanted peace and not war. He had many friends among the officers of the Maine, and he loved them and America. "Whatever the cause of the accident," said Señor de Lome, "it could never have been due to the agency of the Spanish people."



Hard facts

for women who wash. No work you do is so unhealthful as your work over a washtub. This hard, perspiring work in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted steam will make trouble for you. The less of it you do, the better. Wash with Pearline, and there's little or none of it. Nothing but rinsing the clothes, after soaking and boiling them. Consider your health. 89

Millions Now Use Pearline

PREVENTING WASTE.

In The American Machinist there is an account of a French engineer's observations on American machine shops. He said that though the French were experts in domestic economy, a French family being able to live comfortably on what an American family threw away, the Americans were the great experts in industrial economy. "You make money by saving wastage in business, and you lose some of it by wastage in your domestic economy." Well, there is hope for us in the fact that we are beginning to apply our industrial methods to our domestic life. Take the growing use of gas for fuel in our kitchens. It represents a saving not only in the direct price of the fuel—properly used, gas costs about half as much as coal—but also in the lessened waste which results from better cooking. In time we shall come to be as saving in domestic economy as the French; and the gas stove is going to be one of the great aids in the process.

Spring Styles

Young's Hats

NOW READY

and on sale in all their stores,

199, 299, 605, 1197, 1361 Broadway.

The Overcoat we make to order

at $18

is double value. Sample garments for inspection.

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RUPTURE SURE CURE BOOK FREE.

S. J. Sherman, Rupture Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AN UNPATRIOTIC PRIEST.

Father Weber of Kingston, N. Y., Said to Have Made Treasonable Remarks at a Funeral.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 24.—German Catholics here are up in arms over an address made by the Rev. F. Weber, assistant priest of St. Peter's German Catholic Church, on Tuesday last at the funeral of Frank Martinelli, member of St. Peter's Commandery, Knights of St. John, and prominent members of that order say that he made treasonable remarks which should be strongly resented by Americans, no matter what their religious affiliations.

These members say that Father Weber asserted at the funeral services that the members of St. Peter's Commandery, Knights of St. John, were mere figureheads; that it was the duty of every loyal Catholic to take up arms for Spain against the United States in case war is declared against that country, and that every patriotic German Catholic should do all in his power to aid Spain, a Catholic nation. Many even stronger assertions than this are accredited to the priest, including the denunciation of the American flag, and the American Nation as opposed to a nation representative of the Catholic faith itself.

At a meeting of the commandery held last night, a committee was appointed to wait upon Father Weber and demand an explanation. This evening this committee called upon the priest and questioned him regarding his anti-American utterances, in reply to which Father Weber simply said: "I preached a Catholic sermon to Catholic members of my church. It was nobody's business what I said. I simply instructed Catholics what it is their duty to do."

He would say nothing more.

An effort will be made by the members of the commandery to have some action taken looking to the removal of Father Weber unless he is able to furnish a satisfactory explanation.

ROUTINE DUTY ON THE MAINE.

One of the Ship's Company Describe Graphically Their Last Evening on Board.

From The Oneonta Star.

Cephas Ham, father of the young man, Ambrose Ham, who was one of the sailors on board the Maine, has received a letter from him and, very kindly consents to The Star printing the same:

United States Hospital,
Key West, Fla., Feb. 18, 1898.

Death Father: I am well and safe in the hospital at Key West. I suppose you know by this time that the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor. I will give a statement of everything that happened from 6 P. M. to the time of the explosion.

At 6 P. M. all hands went to supper, and 6:30 we turned to and swept the decks. Everybody seemed to be in the best of spirits. At 7:30 hammocks were given out and all put their hammocks on the hooks and made them ready for sleeping in. I put my hammock in the usual place, opened it up, and fixed the blankets so it would be ready for me at 12 o'clock that night. I was down to watch from 8 until 12 o'clock. At 8 promptly I went aft to relieve the boy who was standing watch at that time. From that time until 9 o'clock the men were dancing and music was being played, when the call was sounded for all hands to turn in, except, of course, the watch, which was to stay until midnight.

The Awful Crash.

Three bells, or 9:30, sounded, and nothing occurred to warn us of the accident soon to happen. About 9:40 I was standing at the break of the poop and was going to turn around to walk further aft when I saw a flash of light or fire, which seemed to envelop the whole ship, then heard a report, and I was hit with a piece of iron on the left side of my face; then a second report, longer and more terrible than the first, occurred, and the big ship was lifted out of the water and fell back into the water a mass of broken and tangled steel, that is, the forward part of the ship. Fifty feet from the stern forward was not touched. When she settled back into the water she began to sink.

When I recovered from the shock I ran aft, to the Captain's boat, and helped to lower it, and we picked up a lot of men that were in the water. Some of the men were picked up by the Spanish man-of-war and taken to the hospital ashore, some to the Spanish ship, and some to the Ward Line steamer. I went to the steamer. The accident is something I will never forget.

All His Comrades Gone.

If I had not been on watch I would be among the missing, for in the compartment where I slept no one was saved, for that part of the ship was blown up. Whether the ship was destroyed by outside people or accident can only be proved by investigation, and it may cause war. If so, I will do my best to fight for my country. We have taken a great deal from the Spaniards, more than any other country would have taken, and if we do nothing in this matter and let is pass by, we may as well haul down the Stars and Stripes and have no American Nation. I don't think it was done by the Spanish Government, but by the people who are in Havana, and who caused the riot not long ago.

On board the ship were 300 men and about 30 officers. Two officers were lost and 200 men were killed. A good many were torn to pieces. I thank God that I am here and able to write this letter to you. Some of the men were burned about the face and arms. Some have broken legs and arms. I have a cut above the eye, a cut on the left side of my nose, a tooth broken and one gone, a black eye, and the left side of my face is puffed up, being hit by a big piece of iron. We were treated fine on the Ward Line steamer and the steamer that brought us from Havana. Some men were left behind in the hospital at Havana.

I had some money on the paymaster's roll, and that is all right. We lost all our clothes but what was on our backs. We will get $60 for clothes money.

I remain your affectionate son,

AMBROSE HAM.

WOODFORD FETES BERNABE

United States Minister in Madrid Entertains the Coming Spanish Minister to Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVENT

A Semi-Official Spanish Report Intimates that It Is a Peaceful Omen, but the Imparcial Urges Preparations for War.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, gave a banquet to-day in honor of the new Spanish Minister to Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe. In addition to the latter, the guests included the Austrian, Russian, French, German, Italian, Turkish, Dutch, and British Ministers, or Chargé d'Affaires, and their wives; the Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, who was the guest of the United States at the time of the Chicago Fair, and the Premier, Señor Sagasta.

There were also present Señor Moret y Prendergast, the Minister for the Colonies, and his wife; Señor Gullon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Señora Gullon; the Marquis Zarco, the Introducer of Ambassadors; the Countess Sastago, First Lady in Waiting to the Queen Regent; the Duchess of San Carlos, the Marquis Valdo Iglesias, and the staff of the United States Legation.

Much political importance was attached here to the incident, and the banquet, "coupled with the peaceful utterances of President McKinley," according to a semi-official report, has been "optimistically utilized by the Ministerial press." But the Imparcial to-day takes the Spanish Government to task for its "apathy, contrasted with the patriotic feeling of the country," and warns the nation against the "hypocritical Yankee policy, which really aims at the independence of Cuba." Continuing, the Imparcial remarks:

"President McKinley may make and reiterate protestations of friendship and pacific intentions, but his actions contradict his words. While the President of the United States is cajoling us with words, he sharpens his dagger to stab us behind. While talking concord, he utilizes his Sundays in unusual United States war preparation at the docks and cancels the furloughs of the marines. Can we trust those who are preventing the pacification of Cuba and fomenting rebellion and filibustering expeditions, sending warships under the pretext of friendship and preaching peace?

"We must prepare for war. There is no time to acquire new warships, but we should fit out immediately what we have, sending the Pelayo, Colon, Carlos V., and Maria Teresa to follow the Almirante, Oquendo, and Vizcaya to Cuban waters and the rest of the fleet to guard the Peninsula. Other policy than preparedness is only to play the Americans' game, which is to exhaust our resources and gain the independence of Cuba without risking anything. How long does the Government mean to favor the American plans? How long will the agonizing nation tolerate the apathy of the Government?"

This language, from a semi-official organ, is much commented upon.

The Pais frankly declares that Cuban independence is imminent.

The Queen Regent presided to-day at a Cabinet Council, which discussed the relations between Spain and the United States.

SPAIN WILL NOT SELL CUBA.

Her Statesmen Amazed and Indignant at the Idea.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Spanish statesmen of every shade of opinion are simply amazed and indignant at the idea that Spain would ever consent to sell Cuba. The suggestion would expose the monarchy to an irresistible movement of popular feeling, shared by the army and navy.

"From a financier's view point it is equally impossible, because the price suggested would not half cover the Cuban debt, which is almost entirely held by Spaniards."

THE DAUNTLESS IS MISSING.

Unheard from Since She Left on a Filibustering Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The whereabouts of the steamer Dauntless, said to have sailed from Florida with a filibustering expedition, is beginning to excite much comment. The expedition is said to have sailed over a week ago, and there has been ample time for her to reach Cuba. No reports to this effect have been received.

It is felt that she must have encountered heavy weather, and is possibly disabled, or else has made a quick landing and is now cruising about to secure a safe avenue of escape from the Spanish ships which are watching for her.

SPANISH GARRISON ROUTED.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—On Saturday last a party of about forty guerrillas left a fort on a farm near Aguacate, about forty miles from this city, as was their custom, to dine at a neighboring place.

During the absence of the guerrillas a detachment of about fifteen insurgents occupied the fort, and when the garrison returned from dinner the insurgents fell upon them with machetes and killed twenty-five out of the forty. The remaining fifteen members of the Government force succeeded in escaping.

Plantation Raided by Insurgents.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The insurgents have raided the Smith and Fischer plantation on the Canamabo, in the Trinidad district, and killed one and wounded five of the defenders, who numbered only seven. They burned all the buildings but the dwelling of Mr. Smith, and, according to the Spanish account of the affair, took away or destroyed $200,000 worth of provisions and merchandise and $4,000 in cash.

Reinforcements Arrive from Spain.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—To-day the principal streets and buildings are gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of 2,029 Spanish infantrymen, under the command of Jose Amador, who arrived this morning by the steamer Montevideo, from Barcelona.

United States Consul Barker Ill.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—United States Consul Walter B. Barker, at Sagua la Grande, is reported ill. It is said that he is threatened with pneumonia.

W. J. BRYAN IS SANGUINE.

Congratulates Democrats on Their Outlook, Declines to Discuss Spain, and Sees the Populists Snubbed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee and representative Kansas Democrats was held here to-day to consult as to the campaign for 1898. William J. Bryan was one of the invited guests and arrived during the afternoon. His reception was an enthusiastic one, without any special demonstration.

The conference was called to talk over the general political situation. Mr. Bryan attended the meeting of the committee, and made an address congratulating the country upon the splendid condition of the Democratic Party for 1898, and the assurance of victory in 1900. He refused to discuss the Cuban question, saying it was best to await the full investigation of the recent disaster in Havana harbor.

A banquet was given this evening to Mr. Bryan and the visiting Democrats to which 500 tickets were issued, making the largest gathering of that party held in Kansas. Mr. Bryan made another short speech, taking the Teller resolution as his text. Addresses were also delivered by David Overmeyer, John Martin, and other prominent Democratic leaders.

The Populist State officers watched the banquet from a space reserved for them in the gallery, none of them having been invited to the banqueting table. Gov. Leedy did not attend. The speakers favored a continuation of the policy of fusion with the Populists on the State and Congressional tickets.

SALE OF DANA CERAMICS.

The first of the three afternoon auction sales of the remarkable and valuable collection of Oriental ceramics formed by Charles A. Dana took place yesterday at the American Art Galleries. A total of $19,811.50 was realized for 198 objects—a surprising result, and one which with the more valuable objects yet to be sold this and to-morrow afternoons will doubtless make the grand total of the sale a phenomenal one.

The Chinese antiques all sold remarkably well, but some bargains were obtained by the purchasers. The Hispano-Moresque faience plates brought unexpectedly high figures, and as they were purchased by Mr. Dana both here and abroad at a time when a lower art tariff prevailed here, must have netted a handsome profit for the estate. The highest figure obtained for any one object sold was $2,000, which was paid by D. G. Kalckian, the dealer, for an antique glass lantern from a Damascus mosque, with a rarely beautiful, intricate design in enamels of various ornaments and Arabic characters. Mr. Kalckian bought this, as well as many other valuable objects, it was said, for N. Q. Pope of Brooklyn. Rather curiously, in this connection, Mr. Kalckian, in a signed forecast of the sale published yesterday morning, stated that this particular lantern would bring $2,000, the exact amount which he paid for it. He was not as happy or as correct in other predictions. The Persian sixteenth-century lantern vase, (No. 194,) which he secured for $310, he claimed in this same statement should bring $2,000. The Persian fourteenth-century lantern vase, which he secured for $190, he claimed should bring $1,000, and the Persian bowl with iridescent lustre, (No. 161,) which he purchased for $260, he claimed should bring $1,500, and asserted cost Mr. Dana $1,000. When an expert dealer so miscalculates, how shall the wayfaring amateur estimate the values of Oriental ware?

A feature of the sale, which was held in the up-stairs Gallery E, was the number of art lovers and buyers present from other cities than New York. Prominent among these were Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Nickerson, Mrs. Chauncey I. Blair and Mrs. J. J. Borland of Chicago, Dr. Hayes and J. C. Bancroft of Boston, Charles Parsons of St. Louis, and Mr. Grienshells of Montreal. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Charles A. Pratt, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Macy, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. George Wickersham, Goodhue Livingston, T. Sanford Beatty, Charles Gould, Heber R. Bishop, Frank Bacon, Thomas B. Clarke, Henry Sampson, and Peter Gilsey. The dealers in pottery and porcelain were present in force, and the competition between them for the more valuable articles was spirited at times. Several of the more prominent dealers sat next or near patrons for whom they bought. Women composed the larger part of the audience, and several prominent women, notably Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, bought freely and secured valuable objects. The average feminine bargain hunter who haunts of the auction rooms was also well represented, and her evident dismay at the prices obtained for objects she had thought to secure at a bargain was at times decidedly amusing. She could not compete with the knowledge of the expert dealers and the purses of her more wealthy sisters, and after a few ineffectual bids at the beginning of the sale contented herself with looking on.

The management of the sale was excellent, and Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, conducted it with commendable celerity.

Some twenty-three small Korean, Japanese, and Chinese bowls, which were first on the list, brought an average of $20 each. Thomas B. Waggeman of Washington was the first buyer to pay as much as $100 for an object, and secured a small fifth or sixth century Chinese bowl which is said to have cost Mr. Dana $1,000 for that figure. W. R. Hearst, when the beautiful ovoid Sung vase with clair de lune glaze (No. 51) came, secured it after some competition with the dealers for $480. Then D. G. Kelekian paid $100 for an old Persian gray lustre vase (No. 53,) and W. M. Laffan secured the curious quadrilateral Kienlung vase, with its fine variegated iron rust glaze, for $160. Mrs. Dr. Wood was the first woman buyer to pay $100, which she did for the antique celadon vase from the east coast of Africa, (No. 70.) The Korean vase (No. 71) went to Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer for $115, and R. E. Moore, the dealer, paid $350 for an old Korean celadon vase with a marvelously fine decoration of flowers, plants, and a stork in white and olive on a pale gray ground.

The first of the Sung bowls with clair de lune glaze was bought by Mrs. Dr. Wood for $155, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander secured the crackled gray celadon vase which was awarded the longest description in the catalogue for $70. A Persian lustre cylindrical vase (No. 94) was brought by D. G. Kelekian for $100, and W. R. Hearst paid $470 for the Sung clair de lune vase, (No. 97.) Other objects between Nos. 97 and 184, which brought $100 and upward, were a Persian bottle, (No. 100,) bought by Kelekian, a cylindrical vase, (No. 106,) bought by Cottier & Co., presumably for Mr. Nickerson of Chicago; a bottle-shaped vase, (No. 107,) by W. M. Laffan; a flambe clair de lune vase, (No. 100,) by W. M. Laffan; a bottle-shaped vase, (No. 129,) for $100, by Mrs. S. O. Thomas; a bottle-shaped Chinese vase, (No. 133,) for $150, by W. M. Laffan; a small Sung clair de lune vase, (No. 142,) for $120, by Mr. Bradley; another similar one, (No. 146,) for $110, also by Mr. Bradley; a tall Sung clair de lune vase, (No. 147,) for $125, by J. H. Taft; a Sung alms bowl, for $200, by C. L. Freer of Detroit; a clair de lune vase, (No. 153,) for $275, by Mrs. Wood; a celadon vase, (No. 154,) by R. E. Moore; a Persian bowl, (No. 161,) by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian bottle-shaped vase, (No. 162,) for $110, also by Mr. Kelekian; a Hispano-Moresque faience plate, (No. 163,) by W. R. Hearst, for $610; a bottle-shaped vase, (No. 164,) for $155, by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian bottle-shaped vase, (No. 166,) for $155, by A. S. Heidelbach; a similar vase, (No. 168,) for $135, also by Mr. Heidelbach; a lantern vase, (No. 169,) for $190, by D. G. Kelekian; a Persian water jar, (No. 175,) for $100, by D. G. Kelekian; a Persion bottle-shaped vase, (No. 176,) for $280, also by Mr. Kelekian; a Persian vase, (No. 181,) for $120, by Cottier & Co.; and a Persian fifteenth century plate, (No. 182,) for $135, by the same firm.

Then began the battle royal of the sale, waged by W. R. Hearst, Henry Sampson, W. M. Laffan, Thomas B. Clarke, R. E. Moore, D. G. Kelekian, and Cottier & Co. over the dozen or more magnificent Hispano-Moresque faience plates. W. R. Hearst secured the first of these (No. 184) for $410, and Henry Sampson the second (No. 185) for $500. W. R. Hearst captured the third and fourth (Nos. 186 and 187) for $500 and $390, respectively, after a fierce contest. W. M. Laffan paid $330 for No. 188, and W. R. Hearst $400 for No. 189 and $800 for No. 190. No. 191 fell to Thomas B. Clarke for $260, No. 192 to W. R. Hearst for $220, and No. 193 to R. E. Moore for $270. The Arabian lantern vase (No. 194) went to D. G. Kelekian for $310, the large Persian bowl (No. 195) to the same buyer for $220, while the Damascus hanging globe was secured by Mr. Inglis of Cottier & Co., presumably for a customer, N. Q. Page of Brooklyn, for $2,000. The sale ended with the purchase by Mr. Randolph, for an unknown buyer, of a Chinese cloisonne vase (No. 198) for $410. The sale will begin this afternoon at 2:30 P. M.

TO THE KLONDIKE ON A BET.

Ritter George von Goldschmidt, an Englishman by birth, for seven years an officer in the Austrian Army, and of late a London clubman, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, arriving yesterday. He is traveling somewhat after the fashion of Jules Verne's hero in "Around the World in Eighty Days," in that he is making a trip to the Klondike to win a wager of considerable amount.

His title is equivalent to the English Knight, and Ritter von Goldschmidt is a tall, broad-shouldered man, about twenty-seven years old, with the approved London accent. For the two days he is in New York he is stopping at the Imperial. The wager was laid in London, he said, last night two weeks ago. A well-known London stock broker, whose name he desired omitted, as he said, "because it would be posting a bet," after a discussion upon the perils incident to life in the Northern gold fields offered to bet him 100 to 1 that he would not leave England, 1,000 to 1 that he would not reach Dawson City, and 5,000 to 1 that he would never return to London. Ritter von Goldschmidt immediately deposited three sovereigns, and has already won 100 of the same coin.

He is accompanied by Lewis Macfarlane, who represents a British Klondike syndicate, and the two men leave to-morrow for British Columbia, whence they intend to ship to Alaska. Ritter von Goldschmidt also intends to prospect for gold while in the region, and says he will remain there at least a year before attempting to win the biggest part of the wager.

St. Nicholas Wins at Hockey.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club won another game in the Amateur Hockey League at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, defeating the Hockey Club of New York by a score of 2 to 0. Although the home team scored only two goals, they won rather easily.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Argument by Mr. Spooner in the Senate in Favor of Seating H. W. Corbett of Oregon.

WILL SPEAK AGAIN TO-DAY

Mr. Spooner Holds that the Governor Had a Right to Appoint Mr. Corbett to Fill a Senatorial Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) began a legal argument in favor of the admission of Henry W. Corbett of Oregon to the Senate. He said that, as a lawyer, he felt he himself had no higher or better right to a seat in the Senate than Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Spooner cited the credentials of John Walker of Virginia, who was appointed to the Senate March 31, 1790, by the Governor of Virginia. This case, the first Gubernatorial appointment made to the Senate under the Constitution, Mr. Spooner said, was precisely similar to that under consideration, as Mr. Walker's credentials showed that the Legislature of Virginia had had opportunity to fill the vacancy then existing and had failed to do so. The Senate accepted Mr. Walker's credentials and seated him.

"Can it reasonably be held," exclaimed Mr. Spooner, "that the distinguished men then sitting in the Senate knew less of Constitutional law than we know now?"

Just before the conclusion for the day of Mr. Spooner's remarks Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired whether in all circumstances, in cases of anticipatory vacancy, the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Spooner) held that the Governor had a right to make an appointment, irrespective of the inaction or inability for any reason of the Legislature to elect.

Mr. Spooner replied that Mr. Bacon had correctly stated his position.

Mr. Bacon then cited the hypothetical case of a Legislature being influenced by the corrupt use of money not to elect in order that the Governor might make an appointment, and asked Mr. Spooner if he would seat the appointee of the Governor.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Spooner, "unless it could be clearly shown to the Senate that the appointee was himself implicated in the conspiracy and in the corrupt use of money."

Mr. Spooner announced that he would conclude his remarks immediately after the morning business to-morrow.

Mr. Hansbrough endeavored to get before the Senate the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way bill. Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) suggested that the reading of the bill be waived by consent, and, in view of the lateness of the hour, Mr. Hansbrough being willing that consideration of the measure should be proceeded with to-morrow, he moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) objected to the motion. "There is no more important bill on the calendar," said he, vehemently, "than this. It is of the greatest possible interest and importance to thousands of people in our Northwestern States. No business can be brought up in executive session that is of greater importance than this measure, and not a nomination that may be considered approaches it in importance."

Mr. Gear then withdrew his motion, and the Senate was about to proceed with the bill when Mr. Rawlins (Sil. Rep., Utah,) made the point of no quorum. A roll call developed the lack of a quorum, and on motion of Mr. Rawlins the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Further Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — The House spent the day in further consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill.

The proceedings were devoid of interest, the only debate of consequence being on an amendment to the item in the bill relating to the Quarantine Service. The debate in this instance ran largely upon the question whether a National quarantine should be established to supersede the State quarantines.

The bill was not disposed of to-day.

Two joint resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of Thomas Drayton Parker and James E. Palmer as passed assistant engineers in the navy in the engineer class. It was explained that these men were dropped after graduation owing to the lack of vacancies. There are now fourteen vacancies, one of which was caused by the death of Lieut. Merritt of the Maine.

Two Coinage Bills Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures agreed to-day to recommend the passage of two Administration bills—one diminishing the legal allowance for wastage in the coinage processes in the mints, the other relating to subsidiary coins. The latter bill provides for the coinage of so much of the Sherman law bullion as may be necessary to meet the demand for subsidiary coin and for the retirement of such an amount of Sherman notes as now represents the bullion which might be so used. The vote on the wastage bill was unanimous, but on the subsidiary coinage measure it was on strict party lines.

Allen's Resolution Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—At the conclusion of the morning business the Vice President laid before the Senate the resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) which was laid over from yesterday. It provides for the appointment of five Senators to make an inquiry into the condition of affairs in Cuba with a view to bringing the war to a peaceful end. Mr. Allen said that being satisfied from the vote yesterday on his amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill that the fate of his resolution was quite well sealed, he would withdraw it from further consideration of the Senate.

No Significance in Mr. Proctor's Trip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There is no significance to be attached to the presence in Florida of Senator Proctor. He left here with Col. M. M. Parker for a pleasure trip of a few days, having no business mission to perform for the Senate or the Administration. If he paid his respects to Admiral Sicard, it is assumed at the Navy Department that it was merely a call of courtesy.

First Application for a Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — Mrs. Harriet Adams of this city, the dependent mother of S. J. T. Adams, a coal passer who lost his life on the Maine, to-day filed an application for a pension. This is the first pension claim filed in connection with the loss of the vessel.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Selkirk, Charles N. Baker; Stafford, Belle D. Sanders; Wilna, Lotus Fargo.

To be Consul at Cienfuegos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day nominated William T. Fee of Ohio to be Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

EVANGELIST JONES GIVES UP.

Will Not Run for Governor of Georgia—Has No Time for Politics.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Sam Jones this afternoon issued a letter, in which he withdrew from the Governorship race. Mr. Jones says:

"I have too much to do to monkey with politics long at a time, and then it is such a terrible dirty business. It takes—lie—soap to wash that sort of dirt off. Then again to be a National Democrat I must swallow all the vagaries and nonsense of the Chicago platform. No, Siree. Don't have to."

One reason for quitting is his fear of newspaper men. He fears interviews from these gentlemen would defeat him.

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

JOINT TRAFFIC ARGUMENT

Supreme Court to Pass Upon the Validity of the Association's Agreement.

ALLEGED TO RESTRAIN TRADE

James C. Carter Denies that the Establishment of Uniform Rates Is a Violation of the Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day began the hearing of the Joint Traffic Association case, in which the United States seeks to have the agreement on the part of the thirty-one leading roads of the country, constituting the association as formed in 1895, set aside and declared null and void, and to have the association enjoined from operating under this agreement. The case brought together the most formidable array of counsel on the side of the defense that has been seen in the court room in a long time. The list included ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, ex-Minister to England E. J. Phelps, and James C. Carter of New York, each of whom, it was announced, would speak. Solicitor General Richards appeared for the Government. The time for the presentation of the case was extended so as to give the counsel for the railroads four hours, making six for the entire hearing.

Mr. Richards opened the case. He cited the agreement between the railroads, and asserted that it was in contravention of the Inter-State Commerce law, in that it sought to restrain trade and commerce among the several States and to prevent competition. He declared, also, that it violated the anti-trust law. Mr. Richards depended largely upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case as a precedent in this case, arguing that there was practically no difference between the agreement in that case and the agreement of the parties to the Joint Traffic Association.

Mr. Richards contended that Article 8 of the Joint Traffic agreement would authorize the pooling of freights in contravention of the Inter-State Commerce act, but he said he would not go extensively into that, as the article could be rejected without impairing the agreement. The public was interested in the equitable division of railroad earnings, but the intention of the Inter-State commerce law was to prevent the stifling of competition and the establishment of compulsory rates to the injury of the common welfare.

Mr. Richards commented at length upon the clause in the agreement, declaring that it was not to be construed by the managers as a justification of any infraction of the law. Such a clause could not, he contended, operate to save the agreement. The power conferred on the managers was contrary to law. Hence the whole agreement must fall, regardless of the saving clause.

Mr. Carter's Argument.

Mr. Richards was followed by Mr. Carter for the Traffic Association. Mr. Carter said there were four points involved in the controversy, as follows:

First—Whether the method of procedure by resorting to a court of equity was permissible.

Second—Whether the traffic agreement is in restraint of trade and commerce.

Third—Whether, if the agreement is not in restraint of trade, it is a conspiracy to monopolize.

Fourth—Whether it embraces a pooling agreement contrary to the Inter-State commerce law.

Taking up these points in their order, Mr. Carter contended that the common law remedy was the reasonable one, and that if the Government sought a remedy through methods in equity it must make its reasons for so doing plain. This was especially true in cases of violation of penal statutes.

Mr. Carter contended that the agreement was not a violation of the Anti-Trust act in restraint of trade. Instead of being in restraint of trade, the Joint Traffic Association agreement was actually intended to promote trade and commerce. His argument on this point was on the line that regulation did not necessarily mean restraint, and that the word was only used in the statute as applicable to injurious restraint. He said that at most the agreement was only a restraint upon competition, and that competition was only an incident to trade and was not always essential to the prosperity of trade. Indeed, it was sometimes necessary that competition should be curtailed in the interest of the public welfare.

Evil Results of Competition.

Competition carried to its utmost limit must in the end always result in the extinction of weaker rivals by stronger ones; hence, to check it before it should reach that point was not in derogation of the public interest. Every one knew how destructive to property were railroad wars resulting from competition. Not only were these wars injurious to stockholders, but infinitely more so to the public at large through the discriminations which are often sufficient to raise one man to wealth while they reduce another to poverty. The most powerful shipper always has the advantage.

The remedy for these evils was found in the restraint of competition, which could be accomplished by an agreement like that of the Joint Traffic Association. The same end was sought to be accomplished by the Inter-State commerce law, the object of Congress in enacting this law being manifestly to check competition. Pooling would never have been resorted to but for absolute necessity. Pools were prohibited by the Inter-State commerce law. Nothing was left but to enter into agreements like that of the Traffic Association. Less binding articles than this had proved ineffective. Under this understanding the temptation to restrain competition was removed and thus stability and equality of rates were preserved.

Uniformity of Rates Necessary.

The contract was in accordance with the law, and was wholesome in the interest of the public as well as of the railroad companies. The great and crowning object of the agreement was to bring about uniformity of rates, and if uniformity in this respect was desirable the agreement was to be commended and not condemned and restrained. He contendd in this connection that competition in railroad rates could not be defended, whatever might be its beneficial effects in other lines of business. The Government was under as much obligation to protect shippers from discrimination such as grew out of unchecked competition as if the Government itself owned the roads.

In conclusion Mr. Carter said that if such agreements as that of the Traffic Association could not be enforced, one of three things must happen: Either all railroad transportation must be abandoned, all the roads must consolidate, or all competing roads must be found daily violating a criminal law. The first two alternatives were not likely to occur, and inevitably the third must.

"In other words," said Justice Brewer, interrupting, "The railroads are to be expected to disobey the law unless they are allowed to give a bond to one another to obey it?"

In reply to this observation Mr. Carter said: "It is possible to put such obligations on men that it is not possible for human nature to observe them." He added the opinion that the railroad men were generally as honorable as any other class of men in the country.

To-morrow Messrs. Edmunds and Phelps will be heard, and Mr. Richards will reply.

SUED BY THE PARK BANK.

Ann Arbor Road and J. M. Ashley, Jr., Called to Pay $160,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The National Park Bank of New York has begun suit against the Ann Arbor Railroad and J. M. Ashley, Jr., on notes aggregating $160,000. Two of the notes are against the road, and one for $50,000 is against Ashley personally.

The petition makes the following statement of the ownership of the Ann Arbor, and claims those mentioned are liable up to the authorized capital of $50,000: J. M. Ashley, 4,720 shares; J. M. Ashley, Jr., 102; C. S. Ashley, 2; H. W. Ashley, 1; W. R. Burt, 1; William Baker, 50; Craig Building Company, 2,500; T. W. Childs, 51; J. C. Carland, 2,900, and three other shares. Ashley's personal note was executed in July, 1892.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

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TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Defenderfer of Philadelphia on China and Japan as Markets for Our Products.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—"China, in a few years may become the greatest market in the world for American products. Were I assured of certain changes, political and otherwise, I would make a positive prediction to that effect, but even under the present disadvantageous conditions there is a great opportunity in the Celestial Empire for the development of our foreign trade."

The statement above quoted was made today by R. E. Defenderfer, a Philadelphia merchant who has just returned from a tour of the world, during which he spent the greater part of a year in China and Japan.

"When I say that political and other changes are necessary for the fulfillment of my predictions, I mean, in the first place, the dismemberment of the present empire, peaceably if possible, and its partition among the commercial nations of Europe. Such a division is inevitable, and the sooner it comes the better. China as it is today is too vast and unwieldy to be successfully controlled by a weak and utterly corrupt government. The educated classes in China are all in favor of such a partition, and the merchants whom I have met are all desirous of a change of government.

"The other changes to which I referred relate to our consular service abroad. Reform in that direction is imperatively necessary. Our consuls are changed too often. It requires three or four years to become sufficiently acquainted with the trade conditions of a foreign country to enable a consul to impart that knowledge in a form that would be useful to home manufacturers. Scarcely has he acquired that knowledge when he is recalled, and an inexperienced man takes his place."

Speaking of his tour through China, Mr. Defenderfer said:

"The Chinese are peculiar in more ways than one, and one of their characteristics is manifested in the matter of buying foreign goods. If a Chinaman wants to buy machinery, say, for a cotton mill or silk filature, he gives the preference to an English manufacturer, who has erected a plant for some one else, just because John can go there and see the thing a-going. There is where the English have had the advantage over us. Hitherto nearly all the machinery imported has been of English design, and England has had the advantage of prestige to secure success.

"Shanghai, in my opinion, is destined to be the greatest commercial city of the Orient. Its harbor is filled with steamers plying between European, Asiatic, and American ports. As an American, I was pained to learn at the Custom House there that in one tide 58,000 tons of foreign products has passed into the Wongpoo River for Chinese consumption, and not one pound of that freight was shipped under the American flag.

"To put in a nutshell the result of my observations, I would say that China offers to us the greatest field of any country known for railroad supplies, factory and mill supplies, and agricultural implements.

"In Japan," continued Mr. Defenderfer, "I was struck with the manner in which the people applied themselves to manufactures and agriculture, both being in an advanced condition. In middle and Southern Japan, other countries, especially England, have had resident agents to promote home industries. In the Japanese railway service of the middle and Southern provinces I noticed that the coaches, freight cars, and locomotives were mainly of English manufacture. A gradual change, however, is taking place, and several large orders for railroad equipment have been placed recently with the best houses in this country. The greater efficiency of the American locomotive is driving the English engine out of the Japanese market.

"In Northern Japan conditions are somewhat different in relation to railroads and agricultural implements, as the construction of railroads in that part of the country is of more recent date. There the cars and locomotives are all of American pattern. The farms are operated on the American system with American implements, and an American agricultural college has been established and placed under the supervision of an American.

"If American manufacturers were aware of the importance of shipping machinery to Japan they would find a ready market in the East, as the Japanese are inclined to give the preference to American products."

LA CHAMPAGNE NOT SIGHTED.

The French Line Steamship, Now Several Days Overdue, Thought to be Disabled.

The French Line steamship La Champagne was not reported up to 1 o'clock this morning. Even allowing for the delays incident to such weather as has prevailed on the North Atlantic of late, she should have been reported some time during Monday last.

The agents yesterday admitted that the further delay of three days could be accounted for only on the theory that she has met with an accident, but not necessarily serious accident. They feel sure that such is not the case, and believe that in the rough seas she has encountered a derangement of machinery has occurred.

La Gascogne, a sister ship, was two weeks overdue when, in February, 1895, a break occurred in her machinery. It necessitated the uncoupling of one of the piston connections and proceeding under greatly reduced power.

La Champagne, the agents believe, will also be found to have been working along slowly under perhaps half steam. That she has not been spoken by other incoming vessels is not considered a cause for anxiety. La Gascogne was not spoken.

The breaking of the shaft would be a more serious matter, but the Umbria a few years ago met such an accident, and in a number of other cases it resulted only in delay, pending repairs, or the necessity of being towed in.

The Germanic, which arrived yesterday, was the second vessel to report the Lamport and Holt steamship Hogarth riding to a sea anchor, repairing a broken shaft. She spoke the Hogarth in latitude 48 degrees 58 minutes, longitude 30 degrees 3 minutes. The Hogarth was bound from New York to Manchester. The Cymric, which arrived Tuesday, also reported her. From the time the Cymric saw her, Feb. 15, until the Germanic passed her on the 19th, she had drifted about 40 miles in a northeasterly direction.

If the French Line steamer is disabled she would drift and might easily be drifted out of the track of the lines.

Agent Bocaude said yesterday that he positively entertained no fears for La Champagne's safety. He did not place any importance on the theory that she might be towing another disabled vessel, because, as she is a mail steamer, she would delay only to save life. He was satisfied that her machinery had been deranged so that she was compelled to work along slowly.

Passenger lists of La Champagne are ex-Wilhelm der Grosse, which was sighted last Wilhelm der Grosse, which was sighted last night, and will dock this morning, or by the steamship Paris, due to-morrw.

Anti-Cigarette Bill in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24.—The House this afternoon passed the Anti-Cigarette bill. The bill is sweeping in its penalties, and absolutely prohibits the sale, barter, loan, or use of cigarettes or cigarette material. It now goes to the Senate.

Malt-Nutrine

From the Physicians' Standpoint.

Where the stomach is weak it is always advisable to prescribe Malt-Nutrine. There is often danger in using pepsin or other preparations, of which even the smallest dose may have a harmful effect upon a comparatively strong stomach. Medical authorities agree regarding the intense nourishing power of Malt-Nutrine and its great assistance to digestion. It is particularly adapted to strengthening convalescents, weak children, and those suffering from lack of blood, stomach diseases, &c. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

POLICY HOLDERS COMBINE.

Form an Organization to Protect Their Mutual Reserve Fund Life Interests.

At a meeting of the policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, held at 203 Broadway, this city, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby form the Policy Holders' Association of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, in the interest of all policy holders, wherever situated, who favor an honest and economical management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; that the officers and Directors of said Policy Holders' Association, other than the Secretary, serve without compensation; that the dues be $1 on each $1,000 of insurance, payable at time of entrance and yearly thereafter, and are to be used in paying counsel, accountants' fees, clerk hire, advertising, and other necessary expenses in preserving the interests of policy holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; that the officers of the Policy Holders' Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, with one additional Director for each 100 members, shall constitute a Board of Directors, empowered to do all things lawful and necessary to conserve the interests of policy holders in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, subject to the control and supervision of the courts; that said officers and Directors shall be elected annually after Feb. 23, 1899, by the members of the Policy Holders' Association, voting in person or by proxy, who have paid their dues to said Policy Holders' Association; that the following officers and Directors are hereby elected by the policy holders present at this meeting, to serve until Feb. 24, 1899, and until their successors are elected: President—Francis B. Thurber; First Vice President—Albert G. Wheeler; Second Vice President—John B. Romaine; Secretary—Hylton Swan; Treasurer—William Fellowes Morgan, and that they are hereby constituted an Executive Committee, empowered to fill any vacancy.

"Resolved, That we do not wish to antagonize the management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, provided investigation shall prove that it is honest, just, and economical; but, in the language of the last annual report: 'The Mutual Reserve, as its name implies, is a mutual company; it belongs to the members; the members are the mutual reserve. To that membership the management is responsible; with that membership rests the power; in the hands of that membership is the future of the association.'

"Owing to their scattered nature and lack of concert, we believe the rights of members have suffered. We propose to concentrate them, and through concerted action to bring them to bear to accomplish what is just and reasonable. We appeal to every policy holder to join to this end. In union there is strength. If a large number should join, it is probable membership dues can be reduced, especially after the first year, and as soon as possible this will be done; but we may have to employ expensive counsel and make a vigorous fight to secure reform in the management, and we ask policy holders to contribute the means to make an effective effort to maintain the rights of all. We propose to ascertain what these rights are and exhaust all lawful means to maintain them."

Gold Seekers' Long Sea Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—A party of gold seekers bound for the Klondike, have just arrived from Gloucester, Mass., on the small schooner Hattie I. Phillips. The voyage occupied 129 days, but a stop of five days was made at Sandy Point. A very heavy storm was encountered in the Gulf Stream, and the vessel was hove to for thirty-seven hours. Six stops were made in the Straits of Magellan. The men, who are nearly all artisans or fishermen, will sell their vessel here and go north by steamer.

Steamer for Alaska Grazes a Rock.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 24.—The steamer Pakshan has sailed for Alaska with 800 passengers. When entering Nanaimo Harbor the steamer grazed a buoy rock. No damage of any consequence was done, and after a few hours' delay the steamer proceeded north.

Arrivals from the Klondike.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—John B. Burnham of New York City, formerly associate editor of The Forest and Stream, arrived in town to-day from Fort Selkirk, Alaska. Charles A. Ferriss, proprietor of the Mansion House here, also arrived today, coming from Dyea.

Steamer for the Yukon Trade.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Tartar, from Southampton, left here yesterday for Vancouver, where she will ply in the Yukon trade.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Results at Ingleside:

First Race.—Six furlongs. Tea Rose III. won, Fonsavanna H. second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:15¼.

Second Race.—Seven furlongs; selling. George Lee won, Dr. Marks second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:31¼.

Third Race.—One mile and an eighth. Morinet won, Ostler Joe second, Howard Mann third. Time—1:56¼.

Fourth Race.—One mile; selling. Satyr won, Benamela second, Charles A. third. Time—1:45½.

Fifth Race.—Five furlongs. Traverser won, Trolley second, R. Q. Ban third. Time—1:02.

Sixth Race.—Seven furlongs. Grey Hurst won, Won't Dance second, Veragua third. Time—1:31¾.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:38	Sun sets	5:49	Moon sets	11:25

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:42	Gov. Isl'd	11:03	H. Gate	
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:07	Gov. Isl'd	11:37	H. Gate	12:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 25.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 26.		
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furst Bismarck, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
Massachusetts, London		9:00 A. M.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prussia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London		
MONDAY, FEB. 28.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails to Australia, (except to West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to †March 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 25.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 19.
America, London, Feb. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 22.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Manitoban, Drontheim, Jan. 21.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 12.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 23.
Paris, Southampton, Feb. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
Tropic, Shields, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 13.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 19.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Thingvalla, Shields, Feb. 16.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE

NO FUSEL OIL

For Coughs, Colds, Chills, Pneumonia, Grip, Dyspepsia and all cases where a healthful stimulant is required. Be sure to get the genuine from your druggist or grocer.

Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Andelina, Queenstown, Feb. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, Feb. 20.
Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

Cuvier, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
Manitoba, London, Feb. 17.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 23.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Feb. 22.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Boadicea, London, Feb. 18.
Friesland, Antwerp, Feb. 19.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 24.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston Feb. 23, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound for Savannah.

SS Concho, Risk, Vera Cruz, &c., Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Casey, Maranham, &c., Jan. 28, with mdse. and one passenger to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Leghorn, &c., Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Capt. Luke, Cape Haitian Feb. 18, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Venice, &c., Jan. 14, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 12:10 A. M. 25th.

SS Strathsay, (Br.,) McKenzie, Shields Feb. 1, in ballast. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Kinley, Ardrossan Feb. 8, in ballast to Norton & Son. Anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship awaiting orders.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) new, 8,139 tons, Kopff, Hamburg Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Feb. 16 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:51 A. M.

SS Castilian Prince, (Br.,) Coull, Santos, &c., Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Sproul, Antofogasta, &c., Dec. 4, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen Feb. 15 and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M.

SS Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, (Nor.,) Kjarland, Tampico, &c., Jan. 30, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Quevedo, Havana Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Richmond, Glover, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Dunure, (Br.,) Collins, Natal via Delaware Breakwater 33 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark E. S. Powell, Jones, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12, with railroad ties to J. H. Lasher & Son—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 24, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS Aral, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Michigan, (Br.,) for London.
SS Roanoke, for Baltimore, &c.
SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are relighted, repairs having been made.

Miscellaneous.

SS Kansas City, which arr. Wednesday night from Savannah, reports: Feb. 23, at 9 A. M., about 65 miles S. S. W. from Delaware Lightship passed a large quantity of lumber, mostly boards, not long in the water. Same date, at 3:30 P. M., between N. E. End Lightship and Absecom passed another lot of new boards, about 12 feet long. Both lots probably parts of deckloads of lumber schooners.

TRALEE, Feb. 24.—American (late Danish) bark Sophia, from Halifax, N. S., for this port, which arr. at Bantry on Feb. 10 waterlogged, dismaster, &c., as before reported, has been towed here.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 24.—Bark Cadice, (Ital.,) Capt. Capriol with lumber, from Pensacola Feb. 16, for Messina, Italy, is ashore on the quicksands near Tortugas. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

FAYAL, Feb. 24.—Bark Caroline, (Fr.,) from Norfolk for Havre, which put into this port Feb. 11 leaky, &c., has been condemned.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Bark Dunvegan, (Br.,) which was wrecked at Mine Head on Jan. 19, after leaving Barry for Cape Town, and which was afterward sold, has gone to pieces.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness today.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Exe, (Br.,) Capt. Claydon, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Feb. 22.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Stettin for New York Feb. 22.

SS Benledi, (Br.,) Capt. Farguhar, from Amoy and Hongkong for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Gibraltar and Genoa, arr. at Naples at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York via Christianssand and Christiania for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from Lisbon for New York, arr. off St. Michael's today.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Dunbar, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Caspian (Br.,) Capt. Beard, (from New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday for Algoa Bay and East London.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York via Algiers for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, sld. from Palermo for New York Feb. 22.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, sld. from Liverpool for New York or Philadelphia yesterday.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS St. Giles, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, (from New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., yesterday.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, (from Bremen and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hegeman, sld. from Genoa for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Castello, (Br.,) Capt. Boyes, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gouldie, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesteday.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Pollich, from Catania for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, from New York for London, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The Wanamaker Store

Separate Dress Skirts

OF course there's no need to spend any time in detailing the convenience and the advantage and the usefulness,—in fact the "indispensableness,"—of the separate dress skirt, both as a feature and as an adjunct of the wardrobe. In connection with the ever-present shirt waist, every woman knows that a separate skirt is often equal to one or two entire gowns.

Granting their usefulness, let us talk about their kinds and prices here. As to kinds, first, we think we can suit you, whatever your fancy. Here are tailor-made skirts, of plain, substantial, serviceable materials for walking, or more elaborate ones for indoor wear, or still more elaborate ones for effective afternoon dress, up to the rich and elegant "costume skirts" at $40, $50 and $60 each.

These are all new goods with all the new touches and fancies, and they're *exclusive*.

Another Thousand Pairs

THE shelves of the Emergency Shoe Store, devoted to the selling of the $3.50 and $4 shoes for

One Dollar and Ninety Cents,

have been re-inforced this morning by another thousand pairs,—a re-inforcement badly needed.

Unless you wear a rather smaller or somewhat larger shoe than the regular run of humanity, you will probably find nothing left now but $3.50 values, but plenty of those. Some fortunates may be fitted with $4.50, $5, and even $6 shoes.

Men who wear size seven are particularly well favored by this opportunity, but the bulk are of $3.50 and $4 kinds,—stylish and recent shapes in box calf and waxed calf winter-soled shoes.

A Dollar and Ninety Cents a pair, whatever the regular value.

Women's Spring Top-Coats. HANDSOME, fashionable Spring Jackets that have been in the store but a few hours. In all the popular materials, beautifully silk-lined and carefully finished. You'll soon find your winter coat burdensome. These attractive new medium weights will prove a welcome change. Prices from $10 to $30.

At $15—Of Covert Cloth; fly front, coat collar and back with lapped seams; two hip and two cash pockets; striped taffeta lining.

At $18—Of Castor Kersey Cloth; double-breasted fly front; entire coat edged with black soutache braid; back seams finished with braid; lined with striped taffeta.

At $20—Of Whipcord; fly front, full velvet collar and coat back; finished with cording of same material; lined throughout with plain taffeta.

At $23.50—Of imported Covert Cloth; fly front, back seams with inverted folds of same material, double stitched; entire coat finished with 8 rows of stitching; lined with plain taffeta silk.

Second floor.

Stylish Reefers for Little Women. THE one you want is here. This stock is so large and varied that whatever your taste you'll find we have anticipated it. Dependable garments, all of them, whether of the inexpensive kind or those higher priced.

At $1.50—Reefer with Empire front and back; deep sailor collar trimmed with white braid; cardinal or navy blue; 2 and 3 years.

At $3—Of mixed materials, with large collar, cuffs and belt of solid color; effectively trimmed with braid; 2 to 4 years.

At $3.25—Of pique; with Empire back, box front; large collar trimmed with Swiss embroidery and white braid.

At $5.50—Of fine ladies' cloth, cardinal and blue; collar, sleeves, and cuffs trimmed with black and gold braid; 2 to 4 years.

Second floor.

All About Soap. YOU'D never think how many kinds of soap there were until you ran over a stock like ours. If you cannot find choice enough in the list which follows, content yourself,—they're not nearly all mentioned.

Here's a soap sale,—cut prices in cleanliness. And, mind you, we don't sell any kind which is not *good*.

You'll note by the prices that the qualities are rather high. Most of the figures are much less than the usually accepted ones, however.

QUEEN MARY SOAPS—By the cake.
Peau d'Espagne, 35c.
Rose and Ammond, 35c.
White Heliotrope, 40c.
Chypre, 20c.
Violet, 35c.
Lettuce, 25c.
White Lilac, 25c.
Pine Needle, 10c.
BAYLEY'S SOAPS—One of the best London makes.
Spermaceti, 40c.
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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FIGHT.

News and Rumor Relating to the War in Rates to the West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Reports are in circulation that the Canadian Pacific Road is buying up stock of the Minneapolis and St. Louis with the view of securing a controlling interest. The acquisition would give the Canadian Pacific a route to the Missouri River, by which it constantly would hold a club over the Chicago and Missouri River roads. Had it the road now, the Canadian Pacific could carry the rate war into the heart of the enemy's country.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Late this afternoon the Grand Trunk officials announced they had made an arrangement with the Great Northern Railway, and would meet whatever rates the Canadian Pacific had made to the West, without allowing for the differential. It is expected the Canadian Pacific will reduce further its rates to the West, and that the Grand Trunk will follow suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Next Saturday the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company will make a cut rate from San Francisco via Victoria to New York of $40 first class and $30 second class. This is $2 lower than the cut rate recently made by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Denver Passenger Rate War Averted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—All danger of a passenger war in consequence of the inauguration of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Burlington fast train service to Denver has now passed. The Presidents of the interested roads, to whom were referred the matters in dispute, met here to-day and speedily reached an agreement. They adopted a resolution declaring their belief in the correctness of the principle of extra fares for fast train service, and then referred the working out of details, so as to give practical effect to the resolution, to the General Passenger Agents.

Earnings of Michigan Railroads.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 24.—Twelve railroad companies have thus far reported to the Commissioner of Railroads their Michigan earnings for January. These companies earned an aggregate of $1,213,059, an increase of $14[illegible]856 over the earnings of January, 1896. Commissioner Wesselius estimates that this month the increase for all Michigan roads will approximate 15 per cent., traffic having been steadily growing since the first of the year. All the companies report that they have as much business as they can handle.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Feb. 21 were $351,000; same period last year, $310,000; increase, $41,000.

The Inquest for Ida Place.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of Ida Place, who, it is charged, was killed by her step-mother at their home at 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 7, last night brought in a verdict that they did not know how the girl come to her death. Coroner Delap held the inquest in the County Court House, and the place was filled with spectators and witnesses.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Biennial Sessions Bill Advanced to a Third Reading in the Assembly.

ARGUMENTS OF THE MINORITY

Additional Powers Conferred Upon the Governor Calculated to Work Harm to the Interests and Rights of the People.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The last vestige of doubt of the final passage of the biennial session amendment by the present Legislature was removed to-day when 76 votes—a constitutional majority—were cast in the Assembly for ordering the bill to a third reading.

The three Citizens' Union members from New York—Laimbeer, Weekes, and Seligsberg—voted for the motion to advance the bill. Four Republicans—Kavanaugh of Saratoga, and Coughtry, McEwan, and Stedman of Albany—voted against it. One Republican, Pierce of Essex, was absent, and one Democrat, Palmer of Schoharie, declined to vote.

It is practically certain that the bill will receive more than 76 votes on its final passage. Mr. Pierce is expected to be in his seat by then. It is not certain that Mr. Kavanaugh will stand out in opposition when the test is on the merits of the measure, and the probability is strong that Mr. Palmer, and possibly Mr. Van Hoesen of Cortland, will vote for the resolution on that test.

Mr. Palmer said, after the vote to-day: "I declined to vote on the motion to advance the bill to a third reading. I do not care to say how I shall vote on its final passage. I will say, however, that I do not consider this a party question, nor do I consider it a proper subject for caucus action." In this position Mr. Palmer reflects the views of the interior Democrats, who believe, with ex-Senator Hill, that the party should put itself on record in favor of biennial sessions. But for the action of the Republican caucus in making the bill a party measure the up-State Democratic members would have voted almost to a man for biennial sessions.

The Debate on the Bill.

When the bill was taken up after a roll call of the House a motion was made by Mr. Litchard to advance it to a third reading.

Mr. Dillon offered an amendment providing that Senators shall received $5,000 a year and Assemblymen $3,000. The amendment was lost by a vote of 69 nays to 52 yeas.

Mr. Palmer offered two amendments. The first provided that the Legislature shall not adjourn or hold open for a longer period than thirty days unless it adjourns sine die. The other amendment provided that the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be four years and the salary of the Governor $6,000 a year. Both amendments were lost, the first by a vote of 76 nays to 65 yeas, and the last by 75 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Shultz offered an amendment providing that all State officers, with the exception of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, should not be elected according to the present provisions of the constitution, but be appointed by the Governor. The amendment was defeated by a viva voce vote.

When the amendments were disposed of Leader Donnelly moved to strike out the enacting clause of the resolution and proceeded to debate the question. He observed that, according to the frequent reference to the desire of the Governor for biennial sessions, it would seem as though there were 201 members of the Legislature, the Executive being the additional one. Mr. Donnelly dwelt on the care that had been taken by the late constitutional convention to thoroughly discuss the question of legislative sessions, and it was clearly their wisdom that annual sessions were best.

"I desire," he continued, "to advert to the fact which was brought out with so much force on the other side of the hall, (the Senate,) namely the increased power which this biennial session scheme would give to the Executive; his right to call extra sessions, his right to designate the subjects of legislation during an extra session, his power to make appointments during recess. All these additional powers would tend to overturn the equilibrium which now exists between the Legislature and the Executive, and might tend to work great harm to the interests and rights of the people.

Convention's Scheme All Right.

"I believe there is no legitimate demand for biennial sessions, and I do believe that the scheme proposed by the last constitutional convention is about as near right as it is possible to devise, and I think we should adhere to it until we hear of a better one."

Mr. Collins followed Mr. Donnelly. He asserted that the sovereign rights of the people and the Legislature's powers were seriously threatened when the Executive of the State took it on himself repeatedly to suggest what he would like done in the matter of laws and changes of the Constitution. The history of the legislative sessions of the State was gone over by Mr. Collins, which showed, he asserted, the necessity again and again for annual sessions.

Mr. Kelly went into the history of past Legislatures from 1777 and stated that a Republican friend had told him that Gov. Black had had too little public experience to warrant him recommending repeatedly to the Legislature amendments of such magnitude as he had. If bad bills passed at annual sessions, the Governor had the right to veto, and could exercise it as he deemed fit.

Mr. Nixon closed the debate. He said there was little doubt that there was over-legislation. Very few laws would be enacted this year that could not be left until next. The precedent established by other States had clearly shown the benefit of biennial sessions. The question was not being rashly passed upon. It would have to go before the next Legislature, and then again before the people, who, without doubt, would record an overwhelming vote at the polls in its favor.

A call of the House was then made, and the resolution advanced the bill to a third reading and was adopted by a vote of 76 yeas to 60 nays. It will not be placed on final passage until next week.

BILL TO CREATE A TRUST.

Enables All Gas Companies in the City to Combine, Says Cantor—Will Demand Investigation.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—A bill which Senator Cantor believes will give the gas companies of the greater city territory a right to combine into one gigantic corporation, a right not now possible under the new charter, was reported favorably in the Senate to-day. Senator Cantor says that he will demand the fullest investigation before it is passed.

The bill was introduced by Senator G. A. Davis, and amends the stock corporation law by providing that a stock corporation, except a railroad corporation and except as otherwise provided by law, with the consent of two-thirds of its stock, may sell and convey its property, rights, privileges, and franchises, or any interest therein or any part thereof, to a domestic corporation engaged in or which may be organized for the purpose of engaging in a business of the same general character, or which might be included in the certificate of incorporation of a corporation organizing under any general law of this State for a business of the same general character; and such sale and conveyance shall vest the rights, property, and franchises thereby transferred in the corporation to which they are conveyed for the term of its corporate existence, subject to the provisions and restrictions applicable to the corporation conveying them.

Senator Cantor says that the amendment which allows old corporations to sell to a corporation to be hereafter created would allow the organization of a new company that could take in all of the present companies. He said he would move to have the bill amended so as not to allow gas companies to combine. He called attention to the fact that two big gas companies had been incorporated within a few weeks. One incorporated last week had a capital of $7,500,000.

The bill reducing the price of gas in New York City to $1 and providing for the supervision of the production of gas by a municipal commission will be reported either favorably or adversely for the consideration of the Assembly by the latter part of next week by the Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply of that body. Minority Leader Donnelly appeared before the committee to-day and stated that if the bill was not reported within the time agreed to he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill, and he told the committee that he had sufficient votes to carry such a motion.

LIQUOR LAW AMENDMENTS.

Quarrel Between Assemblyman Harburger and Robert Graham at the Committee Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The hearing given by the joint committee of both houses on the proposed amendments to the liquor-tax law in the Senate Chamber this afternoon was characterized by bitter personalities between Assemblyman Harburger and Robert Graham, the Secretary of the Church Temperance Society. In his arguments against the proposed amendments, Mr. Graham declared that Mr. Harburger "has always been facile princeps with the liquor trade."

Mr. Harburger leaped to his feet and shouted: "Mr. Graham, that statement of yours is untrue."

"Thank you, Sir; you are a gentleman; but I never make a statement that I cannot prove," was Mr. Graham's reply.

"You cannot prove that statement, and I will make you swallow those words before I get through with you," again shouted Mr. Harburger, shaking his fist at Mr. Graham.

"Your fist never was big enough to make me swallow my words," answered Mr. Graham, and was permitted to proceed without further interruption. Later, however, when he had concluded, Mr. Harburger walked out into the aisle, and, facing Mr. Graham, shaking his fist in his face, declared with much emphasis:

"Your statement about me was unreservedly, advisedly a falsehood. From the core of your heart it was false, and if you are a gentleman you will apologize. I never drink, and I never frequent drinking places. Is this your boasted Americanism? Is this the Christianity for which you stand, that you can come here and falsely accuse and insult me? We have no room in this country for your Americanism, for your Christianity. Give me the Americanism, the Christianity of the masses, of the common people. If this is the fairness which your association represents, I want nothing to do with you or the association."

Mr. Graham several times arose to reply as Mr. Harburger stood shaking his fist in his face, but was prevailed upon by his friends to keep his seat, and remained quiet.

When Mr. Harburger took his seat, Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the New York Excise Reform Association, asked the privilege of asking a question of Mr. Harburger.

Senator Krum, Chairman of the committee, replied: "I think he has sat down, and I don't think you had better stir him up again."

"No, you better not," was Mr. Harburger's retort.

There was a delegation present to oppose the bills introduced by Assemblymen Harburger and Maloney, headed by Bishop Doane of Albany. Bishop Doane contended that they should not discriminate in favor of the liquor traffic to permit its sale on Sunday. He declared it an infringement on liberty, because it kept a certain number of persons employed behind the bar on the only day of rest in the week. It was the most preposterous fallacy he ever heard to say that any Legislature had the right to change the immortal law of God.

Mr. Tekulski of New York made the principal argument for the bill. He said that he entirely agreed with the proposition to submit the question to a vote of the people, and the liquor dealers would be content to abide by their verdict. His principal objection to the Raines law was that it unjustly discriminated against the saloon keeper and in favor of the large hotels. It also encouraged immorality. It had perhaps decreased drunkenness among men, but it had increased it among women. He declared his opposition to the Harburger bill, and said the liquor dealers did not want to go back to the old system. They were satisfied with the Raines law if it could be modified in some particulars as contained in Mr. Maloney's bill.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly Committee on Public Health will to-day report favorably Mr. Oliver's bill requiring cautionary labels to be placed on all receptacles used for poisons, with an antidote attached.

Mr. Wicke introduced a bill in the Assembly yesterday providing that insurance corporations transacting industrial and prudential insurance on the weekly payment plan of insurance, when any policy issued by such companies has been in force three years or more, and when the insured applies for a paid-up policy at the expiration of such a time, shall issue such paid-up policy for not less than 85 per cent. of the premiums paid.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly yesterday was one by Mr. Griggs prohibiting every street railway company in the Borough of Brooklyn from collecting tickets or more than one-half fare from any passenger unless he is provided with a seat immediately upon entering the car, and another by Mr. Gale prohibiting the Long Island Railroad Company from charging a higher passenger fare than 2 cents a mile on its main road and any of its branches.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Brackett called up his bill taking from the City Court of New York power to issue attachments against citizens of the State who are non-residents of the City of New York. Senator Cantor said that he had received a communication from the Judges of the court stating that no complaints had ever been made at the jurisdiction of which the bill sought to deprive the court. For that reason Senator Cantor said that he should vote against the bill. Seven votes were lacking to pass the bill and it was held for reconsideration.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment gave a hearing yesterday on Senator Sheppard's bill fixing a two-mile limit surrounding the Soldiers' Home at Bath within which liquor cannot be sold to inmates while dressed in the uniform of the institution. Former Assemblyman Charles McMasters opposed the bill. He said it placed the old soldiers in the same category as inmates of pauper institutions and was designed to increase the business of the "canteen" of the institution, the profits of which, he charged, were expended by the Trustees in junketing expeditions. Gen. Daniel Sickles, President of the Board of Managers of the home, denied these charges and strongly urged the passage of the measure.

A hearing on the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill was given before the Assembly Judiciary Committee and the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges in joint session yesterday. Mr. Armstrong explained the provisions of the bill and answered questions propounded by members of a large delegation of Albany County farmers who appeared in opposition to the bill. Chief Consul Jenkins of the New York Division, L. A. W., who spoke in favor of the bill, said that if the farmers did not want good roads the League of American Wheelmen did not want them to have them and would do all they could to keep them from getting them, but if they did want them the L. A. W. would help them to the utmost of their ability.

Opponents of the bill introduced by Senator Ford to reduce the hours of drug clerks in the City of New York, and also those favoring it, were given a hearing yesterday by the Senate Cities Committee. Otto Irving Wise, representing the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, the German Apothecary Association, and the New York College of Pharmacy, made the principal argument against the measure. He said that about 70 per cent. of the clerks of the city were opposed to the bill, as it would deprive them of a complete holiday once in two weeks, as is now enjoyed. The profits of the business are so small, he declared, that the bill would have the effect of class legislation, as it would close up the small drug stores and enable the large ones to continue. John Gallagh, Charles F. Doherr, W. F. Hooley, Assemblyman Maher, and Edward Thimms were among those who argued in favor of the measure.

Staff Appointees Examined.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—A board of examination, composed of Major Gen. Roe, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and Gen. Oliver, commandant of the Third Brigade, met to-day, and examined three appointees on the staff of the division commander. Col. Stephen Olin of New York City, appointed as Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Chauncey F. Williams of this city and Lieut. Lewis M. Greer of Squadron A, New York City, appointed as aides de camp, were examined. They passed.

Speaker O'Grady a Colonel.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Colonel is the latest title that has been given officially to James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Speaker of the Assembly. Speaker O'Grady received this title to-day by being appointed by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast as an Assistant Adjutant General. The position carries with it the rank of Colonel. Speaker O'Grady has been summoned to appear before the Adjutant General to-morrow to pass a military examination prior to the receipt of his commission. The appointment, it is said, is a purely honorary one.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRIMARY REFORM HITCH

Negotiations Between the Republican Leaders and Independents at a Standstill.

NO PROSPECT OF HARMONY

Obstacles Raised by the Quigg County Committee Render the Situation More Complicated Than Ever—Union League Club Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Paralysis has seized on the primary reform negotiations, which for a time proceeded with such apparent smoothness. As the situation appears here to-day, the prospect of a final agreement between the regular and independent Republicans seems further removed than ever.

When the Republican leaders and the independent representatives, Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer, met in conference in Gov. Black's office last Thursday night, the cheerful prediction was made that, after a final conference at Senator Lexow's office in New York Saturday to perfect the proposed primary bill, it would be ready for introduction early this week. Up to that time the disposition evinced by the Governor was to grant practically everything that the independents asked.

When Senator Lexow took the draft of his bill to New York, however, the trouble began. Pressure was brought to bear by the Platt-Quigg local machine to withdraw some of the concessions that Gov. Black had made, and when the conference met in Mr. Lexow's law office, Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer found that some points which they understood to have been fixed as they asked, reappeared in the objectionable form. One of these was the form of the pledge to be given by the applicant for enrollment. Messrs. Laimbeer and Pavey insisted on the Kentucky plan, as provided in Senator Pavey's bill. Mr. Lexow's draft required a stricter pledge. Another was the enrollment on the days of registration. The Governor himself had suggested that opportunity for enrollment be afforded in May or June and on the first days of registration as well, but the bill Mr. Lexow presented to the conference returned, it is said, to the single enrollment in May.

Due to Local "Machine" Pressure.

These changes were directly traceable, the independents believe, to the influence of the local machine in New York. So long as they negotiated with Gov. Black here in Albany they had plain sailing. The moment a real agreement seemed about to be reached and a bill that would be honest and fair was in sight, the Quigg County Committee appeared on the scene and snags were encountered. Not satisfied with blocking the negotiations in New York, its representatives hurried here to see that nothing really inimical to the interests of the machine was allowed in the bill.

Since the appearance here of Messrs. Lauterbach, John Sabine Smith, and Julius H. Seymour of the County Committee, the work on the proposed "harmony" bill has proceeded without the aid of the independents. No further conferences have been arranged, and neither Senator Pavey nor Assemblyman Laimbeer is advised as to the status of the bill Mr. Lexow has in charge.

Senator Pavey was visibly discouraged at the turn affairs had taken when asked about the matter to-day, and he admitted that the situation seemed more complicated than ever. Assemblyman Laimbeer, who had been in New York until this morning, said that, while the negotiations seemed to have suffered a temporary interruption, he was confident that they would come out all right in the end.

The Union League Club Measure.

Machine men and independents to-day discussed the remarkable provisions of the Union League Club bill given in these dispatches last night with equal surprise.

"It certainly is remarkable," said Senator Lexow, with a smile, "that a committee of independents should produce a bill legislating out of existence all but the two leading parties. The 'machines' ought not to object to that." Mr. Lexow said that, with the exception of this strange provision and the other stranger one, that representation in conventions should be a fixed number for each election district, or be based on the vote at the preceding election, the Union League bill, so far as he had examined it, was almost identical with the one he presented at the conference in New York Saturday. "In my bill," he said, "I provided that the representation should be based on the vote at the preceding election in each election district, either as to the number of delegates or the number of votes cast. I am inclined to think that the Union League Club intended to adopt that provision."

Senator Lexow was asked when his primary bill would be ready. "Not this week," he said; "in fact, I cannot say just when. A tentative measure will be perfected, but I apprehend that no bill will be introduced until it is thoroughly gone over by both sides. No conference for that purpose has been called, but one will be called when the bill is ready."

"Is there any serious disagreement yet pending?" he was asked.

"Yes, there are some wide divergencies yet," was his reply.

The chief of these divergencies, it is believed, is that regarding the privacy of the ballot. The independents want an absolutely secret ballot. To this the machine representatives interpose strenuous objection. There is an impression that if the two factions fail finally to come together it will be because of this feature. On this point Mr. Lexow said:

"We provide for a ballot folded inside so that nobody can see whom the elector is voting for. Isn't that enough secrecy, where it is merely a case of the members of a party naming delegates to a county convention? What possible use would there be for booths and an Australian ballot for that?"

With the Union League Club and the Committee of Fifty-three disagreeing as to the form of bill to represent the independent demands, and the Quigg County Committee protesting against the concessions promised by Gov. Black, the hope of a measure satisfactory to all parties being finally evolved is admittedly less bright to-day than it has been.

UNION LEAGUE STATEMENT.

Provisions of the Bill Suggested for Approval by the Special Committees.

The Union League Club gave out a long statement last night of the work of the committees and sub-committees of the club, of the Committee of Fifty-three, and of the Buffalo Republican League, who have been preparing a bill for primary reform. The statement complains of the inaccuracies published regarding the proposed bill, and says that the paper handed to Gov. Black last Tuesday was only a preliminary proof of a bill prepared by Paul D. Cravath and Elihu Root, representing the Union League Club; W. H. Hotchkiss of the Buffalo Republican League, and Henry W. Taft and Chase Mellen of the Committee of Fifty-three.

It says further that that sub-committee, after carefully considering the dozen or more bills now pending in the Legislature and utilizing many of the provisions of those bills, agreed upon the outline of a measure. At a meeting of the three committees, held yesterday afternoon in the office of Gen. Wager Swayne, the draft was approved tentatively. It is to be perfected after the suggestions and criticisms invited from numerous Republicans have been considered, and its full text will not be made public until then.

The principal features of the proposed bill are:

First—That all voters shall have an opportunity at the four regular days of registration in each year, at the time of registering, to have their names enrolled in their respective parties.

Second—That after the days of registration voters who have not chosen thus to enroll shall have an opportunity to enroll until thirty days before the primaries.

Third—That the only test of right to enroll in a party shall be an expression of general sympathy with the principles of the party and a present intention to support generally at the next ensuing State or National election the nominees of such party for State or National offices.

Fourth—That such enrollment shall not be deemed to prohibit an enrolled member of any political party from voting with, or taking part in, any organization, movement, or association for the election of city officers.

Fifth—That the party rolls thus made up shall remain on file with the public officer having the custody of the regular registry lists, and shall be public documents open to inspection, and the taking of copies by any citizen.

Sixth—That the preliminary elections of each of the principal parties shall be before the same officers, in the same places, and under the same rules and regulations, and surrounded by the same safeguards of form, procedure, and order as are prescribed by the election law for general elections.

Seventh—That the official returns of the public officers conducting primary elections shall receive the same force and weight as the returns of the same officers conducting general elections, and shall be conclusive in the making up of the preliminary rolls of conventions.

Eighth—Provisions strictly regulating the organisation of conventions.

Ninth—Provisions for review by the courts.

Tenth—That there shall be embodied in the Penal Code clauses to enforce the foregoing provisions.

The proposed law, the statement says, does not change the present provision of the election law to the effect that any party which at the last general election cast ten thousand votes for Governor is entitled to a party column on the official ballot, nor does it in any way hamper, or interfere with, the smaller parties, such as the Ship Democracy, Prohibition, and Socialistic-Labor Parties.

It does not propose any new basis of representation, but permits all parties to continue the methods of representation which now constitute the general rules in the two principal parties. It does not, however, permit representation based upon enrollment, which has been one of the most fruitful sources of fraud in this city during the past few years.

While the bill provides for some unofficial primaries, it specifically requires all the principal primaries to be held on the regular official primary days.

Mr. Root's Bill Not Satisfactory.

The Committee of Fifty-three is by no means satisfied with the bill for primary reform drafted by Elihu Root, approved by the Union League Club, and indorsed by Senator Lexow. Neither the committee of the Committee of Fifty-three nor the committee of the Union League, from whose conference the bill was evolved, was authorized to act for the parent body. Both committees, it was said last night at the committee's headquarters, were to a certain extent self-delegated, and had no power to take final action, and nothing definite can be done until after the primaries are held, on March 1, and delegates are regularly chosen to represent the body.

THE DOG SHOW AT AN END.

Mr. Mortimer Pronounces It Successful—Black Peter Ugly to a Point of Extreme Beauty.

When the electric lights over the Madison Square Garden arena went out last night, and the last chorus of howls from the dogs which remained over night died out, Superintendent Mortimer, who has had charge of the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, went to his office satisfied that this year's show was the best the club has ever given. It was surely the largest in point of entries, and financially, Mr. Mortimer says, it was satisfactory. The attendance throughout the week was better than it was last year, in spite of the disagreeable weather of the first two days, and Superintendent Mortimer expressed the opinion yesterday that, had the club been favored with sunny skies on Monday and Tuesday, all former records of attendance would have been eclipsed.

One thing in particular about this year's show which is pleasing to the management is the fact that there have been so few complaints about judging. Formerly a great many owners of dogs which failed to win prizes made Mr. Mortimer's life miserable by lodging objections to the decision of the judges in the various classes, but this dissatisfaction was almost entirely missing this year. The absence of the challenge class, in which formerly so many old dogs reigned without opposition for years, did away with "walk-overs," and this change was welcomed by the majority of the exhibitors.

The attendance yesterday was larger even than on Washington's Birthday, and from early in the morning until late at night the members of the Canine "400" kept up a continual howl of greeting to the visitors. Of all the dogs in the show the big mastiff Black Peter, which arrived on the Amsterdam a few days ago, was the most admired yesterday not only because of his beauty from the fanciers' point of view, but also because of the luck which enabled him to be present at the show. He is a massive brindle, almost as big as a calf, and his features are so ugly that the fanciers call him the handsomest specimen of the breed in this country. He was purchased by Dr. C. A. Lougest in Europe recently, and was entered in the mastiff class. He was booked for shipment on the Veendam, which sunk, but was delayed, and missed the steamer. He was shipped on the Amsterdam, and arrived too late to be judged, but was placed on exhibition on Wednesday night. Black Peter has been exhibited all over Europe, and has invariably won.

The lot of collies shown this year was a good one, but a noticeable absentee in the class was J. Pierpont Morgan's Ornament. This dog carried everything before him in the collie class last year. The fanciers are of the opinion that Ornament would have won again had he been entered. Old Hall Paris won in the collie class this year.

THE PRETORIA ARRIVES.

Big New Vessel of the Hamburg-American Line Reaches Here on Her Maiden Trip.

The Hamburg-American new steamer Pretoria, a sister ship of the big Pennsylvania, arrived yesterday on her maiden trip, eleven days out from Hamburg, having shown herself almost absolutely steady in the roughest of seas. She brought 55 cabin passengers and 186 in the steerage.

The Pretoria was built by Blohm & Voss at Hamburg, while the Pennsylvania was built at Belfast, Ireland. She is a foot longer than the Pennsylvania, and she carries second cabin as well as saloon and steerage passengers, having accommodations for 200 first, 150 second, and 1,000 steerage. These are all provided on the upper decks, there being an immense superstructure, and leaving the mammoth hull for cargo. She can carry 18,000 tons gross of freight.

The dimensions are 586 feet length over all, 62 feet beam, 42 feet depth from keel to awning deck, displacement 20,000 tons, and 12,800 tons gross register and 8,139 tons net. She has a double bottom, twelve water-tight bulkheads, and twenty-two lifeboats. Twin screws are driven by quadruple expansion engines. She averaged fourteen knots on her present westerly trip. Her engines developed 6,000 horse power.

The bridge of the Pretoria is seventy feet above the water. One of the company's officials figured out yesterday that it would take twenty-five trains of twenty-five freight cars to hold her cargo, or one train four and one-half miles long, while one car lengthened out sufficiently to hold her freight would reach from the Battery to Central Park.

The Pretoria is in command of Capt. Kopff.

A STRUGGLE IN THE SNOW.

Signs of a Tragedy in a New Jersey Village.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Sheriff Andress is investigating what is thought to be a murder at House's Corners, a country village, seven miles from here. Signs of a struggle in the snow, with a trail of blood leading to a small stream near by, indicate a struggle. Pieces of flesh have also been picked up. The trail between the place of the struggle and the stream looks as if made by a large man walking backward and carrying a heavy burden which dragged in the snow. No one is missing from House's Corners.

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FIFTY-NINTH STREET CURVE

An Injunction Likely If Steps Are Not Taken to Lessen the Danger There.

ELEVATED PILLAR A MENACE

Manhattan Engineers Will Remove It If Possible—Complete Trolley System Laid in Columbus Avenue in Spite of Official Denials.

It is likely that unless something is done to lessen the danger at the curve at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in bringing its cars around into Columbus Avenue, an injunction will be asked for by a citizen taxpayer to restrain the company from running its cars. As much was intimated yesterday by a gentleman who went up town and looked over the work now in progress, and who expressed himself as shocked at the close proximity of the tracks and the elevated railroad pillar which supports the station at this point.

Stevenson Towle agreed with Mr. Crimmins yesterday that the greatest menace came from the elevated railroad pillar, and he said positively that if he found that the cars coming around the curve could not clear the pillar by two feet at least, he would issue orders to have the pillar removed as an obstruction. In that case the cars could be operated with comparative safety, and an injunction would not be asked for.

The Original Permit.

It appears that when Commissioner Collis issued the permit in October last for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to make connections at Fifty-ninth Street with the tracks on Columbus Avenue, there was nothing set out in the permit about increasing the carriage way and cutting off the corner. As the tracks for the connection were originally laid they came within six inches of the curb, and as a matter of fact the plan if carried out as the permit was originally granted would have brought the line of tracks over the sidewalk. The curve was made so close to the walk as to bring the overhang of the cars over the curb line.

It was at this point that Mr. Crimmins, recognizing the danger of such construction and not being satisfied that the permit to make the connection carried with it the right to cut down the curb, wrote to Commissioner Keating for leave to increase the carriageway, and brought forth from Engineer Towle the report published yesterday in which he recommends decreasing the sidewalk space at the corner.

The elevated railroad pillar was originally some distance from the corner, but when this corner was cut off and the curve changed, the curb was brought almost to the pillar. It was for this reason that Mr. Crimmins offered to remove it, and wrote to this effect to Mr. Gould, who in turn sent the matter to General Manager Fransioli of the elevated road.

Mr. Fransioli said yesterday the engineers of the road were now considering the feasibility of removing the pillar to a point further east on Fifty-ninth Street, and that if it was found possible to do it, the change would be made.

Anxious to Make Travel Safe.

"That pillar," he said, "is not a stairway support, but the main support of the Fifty-ninth Street Station, and its removal raises some complex problems. We want to be parties to anything that will make travel safer at that point, and will do what is possible in that line. I understand that it was necessary to make the curve at that place near the sidewalk, to get the cars around, but it must also be remembered that our pillar was not a menace until the cutting off of the corner brought the curb nearer to the pillar."

Chief Engineer Towle said that he had examined the work now in progress, and that the Metropolitan Company was complying with the terms of the permit issued to them by Mr. Collis.

"Whether this permit was issued rightly or wrongly is not in question," said Mr. Towle. "The fact remains that it was issued, and that this department has no power to alter any of its terms. My examinations have proved that the trolley cars will be brought around the shortest turn possible, but if I find that they will not clear the elevated railroad pillar by at least two feet, I will have the pillar removed as an incumbrance. The pillar should never have been allowed there in the first place, and its removal will greatly lessen any danger that may come from the curve.

"In Europe such a close turn near the sidewalk would be made safe by the erection of a fence along the curb, requiring pedestrians to cross the streets at points where there was no danger. I recommended such a plan here at what is known as 'Dead Man's Curve,' at Fourteenth Street and Broadway. While I do not urge such a thing at Fifty-ninth Street I am nevertheless convinced that it would be a good thing. At all events we intend to take such steps as will minimize any danger arising at this point."

All Ready for Electricity.

It was learned yesterday from observation and the authority of one of the engineers of the Metropolitan Company that a complete trolley system had been laid on Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets some time ago when the street was torn up, ostensibly to repair the cable system. The conduits have been laid and the conductor bars are said to be in place. This has all been paved over and is not visible at any point of the line. When the company gets its permission for a change of motive power on Columbus Avenue it need only take up the blocks between the tracks, bolt the slot rails on, and the system will be complete.

President Vreeland of the company strenuously denied at the time when these operations were in progress that any such change of power was contemplated. He said the company was only repairing the road. Only a few days ago he again denied that the trolley was to run in a parallel slot with the cable on Columbus Avenue, insisting that the trolley cars were to be hitched to cable cars, and thus drawn between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets.

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JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
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FLESH AND BLOOD
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OPPRESSION IN MACEDONIA

Secret Call for a Revolution Which Bulgarian Public Sentiment Will Probably Indorse Strongly.

THE FEELING AGAINST TURKEY

Bulgarian Government Subservient to the Sultan, While Horrors Continue and Feeble Protests Are Met with False Promises of Relief.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Feb. 24.—A secret proclamation just issued by the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee calls upon the people to join in an insurrection this Spring.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 28.—The question of the day in Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian press is the Macedonian question. The number of the refugees is continually augmented by new arrivals. The newcomers bring the same sad news described in my former letter. Beating, robbing, pillaging, and killing continue to be carried on by the Turks. The Christian population is constantly kept in fear of being massacred.

Sad to say, the present Government of free Bulgaria is not only not doing anything to better the condition of the oppressed, but is seemingly encouraging the Turks. Prince Ferdinand, whose ambition of late seems to be only to please the Czar and the Sultan, dares not say a word on behalf of the oppressed in Macedonia. He manages to keep on good terms with his suzerain, the Sultan, but is not showing himself patriotic at all. At the time when the worst massacres were being perpetrated in Macedonia he received in his palace an envoy from Constantinople with presents from the Sultan.

The official organ Mir now for the third time publishes official statements of the Turkish representative in Sofia to the effect that no such cruelties and massacres have been perpetrated by the Turks in Macedonia as have been reported by the Bulgarian press. Mir is the only newspaper that would admit to its columns such falsehoods as those denials are. Recently an order has been issued by which all foreigners in Bulgaria are required to provide themselves with passports from their respective governments. All who do not comply with this order by the 10th of February are threatened to be sent to their respective countries. This measure is taken for no other reason than to facilitate the Turkish representative in Sofia in ascertaining who are the refugees that are not satisfied with the rule of the Sultan, and either managing to send them back or else putting on their track here in Bulgaria Turkish spies and thus preventing their instigating any further uprisings against the despot.

A Demand for Autonomy.

What the Bulgarian press and all free Bulgarians demand for Macedonia is autonomy. In words, at least, this has been the policy even of Mr. Stoiloff, the Prime Minister. But not in deeds also. Thus, for example, in the last session of the National Assembly Mr. Stoiloff, replying to the question raised by one of the representatives, "Is it not time to demand autonomy for Macedonia?" said: "I am persuaded that if autonomy be given to Macedonia that will satisfy the Bulgarian element and it will be a profitable thing also for the Turkish Empire itself. And I can say that in this direction I have had the pleasure to express my views not only before the Central Government of his Imperial Greatness the Sultan, but also before those who exercise a certain influence over the affairs and ultimate fate of the Turkish Empire. I have long since raised the question of autonomy for Macedonia, having invited Servia and Greece to act in harmony with us to that effect at Constantinople, and to demand that Macedonia should be made an autonomous province. And I am confident that if they had agreed, and this mutual action on the part of the three Balkan States had been made, some result should have been reached, because the European powers would see that no matter how much the small Balkan States fight and quarrel with each other, they can agree on an important question of common interest to all of them."

No Help from Greece or Servia.

"The correspondence to this effect, however, remained futile, as Greece on the one hand sent an evasive reply, while on the other hand Servia said to us: 'You demand autonomy for Macedonia in order to be able one day to do with her as you did with the once autonomous Eastern Roumelia.' So they both did not agree to act in concord with us in securing autonomous rights for Macedonia."

Further on Mr. Stoiloff explains his refusal of the invitation to act for the division of Macedonia as proposed by the rest of the Balkan States, and shows how on account of Graph Golohowsky's declaration before the Delegation of Austria-Hungary, that he would insist on introducing reforms in all the Provinces of the Turkish Empire, it was useless for the Bulgarian Government alone to insist upon anything whatsoever in the way of reforms on the part of the suzerain of the principality. Such is the excuse of Mr. Stoiloff, and, true to his convictions, he has remained thus far utterly inactive on this question. Not only this, but, as I said above, his organ alone publishes the refutations of the Turkish Government, which aim at conveying the idea that there have been no massacres or any other oppressive measures in Turkey.

Repressing the Refugees.

Many of the refugees, as soon as they reach Sofia, are taken by the police and sent into the interior, where nobody knows what becomes of them. It is supposed that this is done to prevent public excitement against Turkey.

The public sentiment is against this conduct, and Mr. Stoiloff is losing many of his admirers, one of whom is the writer of this. But he is awaking to this fact, and has evidently decided to abandon this inactivity. Through the Bulgarian diplomatic agent in Constantinople he sent the other day to the Grand Vizier a memoir on the incidents which have occurred since November of last year in the vilayet of Skoplè. In this memoir are enumerated 592 cases of arrests of teachers, priests, and other leading men. Mention is made also of disgracing girls that have scarcely reached the age of ten and of many other similar incidents. Admitting that the Turkish authorities are in the right to arrest and punish such persons as are guilty of keeping and hiding firearms, though the possession of such does not always indicate revolutionary purposes, the memoir notifies the Sublime Porte that the cruelty and maltreatment over the Bulgarian element in Macedonia has stirred up public opinion in Bulgaria against Turkey, and therefore, though thus far Bulgaria has kept quiet and loyal, now her Government is obliged to intervene on behalf of the sufferers.

A Promise from the Sultan.

A dispatch from Constantinople brings the promise of the Sultan to discharge the guilty officials. This is the first official acknowledgment on the part of the Sultan that the disorders hitherto reported in Macedonia have been true. But this promise, even if fulfilled, which is very doubtful, will do no good, as in place of the discharged officials others equally bad will be appointed.

If Prince Ferdinand and Mr. Stoiloff go no further than this memoir, they will be put to shame by the Geneva committee of the party known as "Young Turkey." That committee has just sent a note to the great European powers, in which their intervention is asked for introducing reforms in Turkey. The appeal closes with the following words: "The great powers will render an inestimable service, not only to the Ottomans, but also for the preservation of the common peace and for humanity at large, if they do what they can to hasten the decision of the question of reforms for all Ottoman subjects of whatsoever faith or nationality they be." Such ought to be the demands of the Bulgarian Government, as well as of the other Balkan States, and that not of the Sultan but of the powers. The latter, if they wish it, can make the Sultan fulfill his promises. Twenty years have already passed since they signed the treaty of Berlin, and the Sultan has not as yet fulfilled his promises as to the reforms provided for in it. Now and then he has permitted the Bulgarians to have a new Bishop, and has in this way managed to keep them quiet. But this will do no longer. Though immediately after the recent massacres, he issued permits for three new Bishops, the people continue dissatisfied, and, if they did not fear further massacres, would unanimously exclaim: "What we need is not Bishops, but liberty."

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The House Chaplain Prays for Victory If We Must Have War—Game Bill Ready.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—At the opening of the House this morning the Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, referring to the Maine disaster, prayed for peace, if it could be had with honor, but if not, and we must have war, he prayed that we might have victory.

These House bills were adversely reported and the report agreed to: Providing for the licensing of persons to harbor dogs and requiring all dogs to be tagged; Mahnell's Palisades Protection bill, prohibiting the blasting of rock within 2,000 feet of a navigable stream; providing that taxes may be paid in cities in two installments.

The House passed these bills: House bill allowing a rebate in taxes of $1.50 for each broad-tired wheel used; House bill fixing the salary of the Mayor of Bayonne at $500 a year; Senate bill incorporating the Borough of South River, Middlesex County; Senate bill incorporating the Township of Union, Hudson County, into the town of West New York; Senate bill enacting beneficial organizations to amend their constitutions relative to the amount of sick and death benefits to be paid; House bill appropriating $50,000 a year for five years as a bounty for the production of beet sugar.

Most of the morning session of the Senate was taken up with a discussion precipitated by Senator Daly's motion to commit Senate bill No. 172 to the Committee on Railroads and Canals. It was referred, after a discussion, to the committee.

The House and Senate held short sessions this afternoon. Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the name of Robert H. Ingersoll for District Court Judge of Atlantic City.

House bill No. 32, the Camden and Hoboken Street Paving bill, came up in the Senate, and Senator Daly made an effort to have it committed in order to amend, but was unsuccessful. The Senator wanted it amended so it would not apply to Hoboken. The House and Senate adjourned until next Monday night.

The joint committee of the two houses on games and fisheries gave a hearing to-day on the several game bills before both houses. They agreed to report a bill next Monday night which will make the open season as follows: Squirrels, woodcock, and partridge, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; quail and rabbit, Nov. 10 to Jan. 1; snipe, reed bird, rail bird, and marsh hen, Aug. 25 to Jan. 1; plover and dove, during August; wild geese, duck, or other web-footed fowl, Sept. 1 to April 30. The bill also contains a provision permitting the sale of game in the State during the entire year. Farmers will be allowed to trap rabbits at all times when destroying trees. Gunners from other States will have to take out a license, for which they will be charged $2.

COL. BUTT COMMANDER.

He Is Unanimously Chosen to Fill Col. Fitzgerald's Place in the First Brigade.

Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was elected commander of the First Brigade last evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, receiving the full vote of thirteen, making it unanimous. Only one ballot was taken. The selection of a new brigade commander for the First is said to have excited more interest than any affair in National Guard circles since the election of twelve years ago, when Col. Louis Fitzgerald was chosen to command the First Brigade.

Three candidates were in the field—Col. Butt of the Twelfth, Col. Seward of the Ninth, and Lieut. Col. King of the Twenty-second. The latter, however, announced to his friends several days ago that he did not care to sever his connections with the Twenty-second, and that he was out of the race. Col. Seward, whom many believed would be the successful candidate, withdrew from the field early last evening.

The election was presided over by Brig. Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, and he was assisted by Adjt. Gen. Frothingham, also of the Second.

After the vote the other officers extended their congratulations to Gen. Butt, and the latter invited the brigade officers with Gen. McLeer and Adjutant Frothington to the Hotel Marie Antoinette, where a collation was served, and the new commander was toasted in many complimentary speeches.

Gen. Butt enlisted in the National Guard as a private in 1880, and after serving in the Sixth Separate Company and the Seventh Regiment, went to the Twelfth as a Second Lieutenant in 1885. He gradually rose through the various grades of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, until in 1896 he was chosen Colonel to succeed Col. Heman Dowd, and was the youngest officer of that rank in the brigade.

The new commander is a wealthy man, and for several years has spent his Summers in Europe, watching the annual manoeuvres of the French, German, and Austrian armies. This has given him a wide knowledge of the various army systems, and he has the reputation of being one of the most horoughly posted officers on military matters in the entire National Guard.

ARTIST BOLDINI ILL.

The Painter Suffering from Pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Giovanni Boldini, the Italian artist who recently arrived in this country with many of his pictures, and who had some trouble with the Custom House over them, is ill with pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He was taken ill last week, and pneumonia developed Wednesday.

His condition last night was slightly improved, but his doctor says that nothing definite can be predicted for several days.

COATS AND WRAPS WERE NOT.

Church Members Find Their Property Missing and Vow Vengeance.

While the members of the German Reformed Protestant Church, Sixty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, were enjoying themselves at a social in the church last night, some person entered the vestibule and stole nearly all the overcoats and women's wraps stored there. The loss was not discovered until the people were going home, and then the excitement was akin to a panic. The pastor, the Rev. Carl Schegel, had the matter reported to the East Sixty-seventh Street police, and two detectives were assigned to look into the case.

It was said by the pastor that the wraps may have been taken by some member of the congregation who wanted to play a joke. But the parishioners went home bareheaded and coatless, vowing vengeance on friend or foe, no matter which, if ever discovered.

Lyric Club's First Concert.

The Lyric Club, an organization of some seventy vocally inclined young women, gave its first concert in Sherry's large ballroom last night before about 400 people. It was also the first public concert in aid of the American National Institute in Paris, which is to be established in behalf of American students abroad. Albert Gerard-Thiers is the director of the club, which was assisted last night by Mlle. Jeannette Tarbele, soprano, and Miss Josephine Hartman, pianiste. Miss Mathilde Smedley, the founder of the institute, made a brief statement of its aims and prospects.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4 A. M.—329 East Thirty-ninth Street, Richard Monahan; damage, $200.

7:30 A. M.—646 Sixth Avenue, M. Thompson; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—310 Delancey Street, Lewis Natler; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—55 Bayard Street, Lewis Frank; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—91 Sheriff Street, Mrs. Jacobs; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Adolph Altman; damage, $100.

8:25 P. M.—159 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Mrs. Maten; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—340 West Thirty-eighth Street, Kate Smeade; damage, $5.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL

Many Witnesses Testify to Acts of Lawlessness on the Part of the Strikers.

CARRIED CLUBS AND PISTOLS

Beat Men Who Refused to Join Them in the March to Lattimer—Fight in Which a Dog Took Part.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 24.—The defense in the Lattimer murder case introduced a large number of witnesses to-day to prove the riotous conduct of the strikers in the region prior to the shooting by Sheriff Martin's deputies.

William H. Gardner of Silverbrook said he ran from his house when the strikers came, but they saw and pursued him. Five shots were fired at him, one passing through his coat.

August Hulside of Silverbrook testified that while he was eating his breakfast his house was surrounded by strikers. One man with a club stood over him while he was eating and told him to finish quickly if he did not want to be hurt. When he had finished they made him march to McAdoo. There they tried to find Superintendent Jones, and, thinking he was in a house to which a woman refused them admittance, they threatened to burn it down. She finally let them go through the house, and they searched for Jones, but could not find him.

Peter Rinker of Silverbrook said one of the strikers told him that if any English people went back to work they would be killed.

Families Driven from Homes.

Rudolph Heinzman said he saw several families driven out of their houses at Silverbrook by the strikers. The men fled to the brush. Witness was caught and compelled to march with the strikers.

Robert Airey testified that he saw a number of McAdoo strikers start for Harwood to stop the breaker there. They were armed with clubs and iron pipes.

William Long, Superintendent of the Silverbrook Colliery, testified as follows:

"On Sept. 3, one week before the shooting, I heard the strikers were coming over to our colliery, and knowing they had injured some men near by, I told our men to go home as fast as they could.

"The strikers rushed into our breaker, and with their clubs broke about 300 window panes. They then stopped the engines and blew the whistles. They also broke the windows of the blacksmith's shop.

"When I tried to stop them one of them struck at me with a big club. I slipped as the club descended and it struck my shoulder instead of my head, as had been intended. They also chased a lot of our men into the woods, the men running there to escape them."

Beaten with a Club.

Charles Meikrantz of Silverbrook testified that he was captured by the strikers and compelled to march with them. He escaped, and being recaptured, was beaten with a club.

Henry Gustin of Beaverbrook warned off the strikers with a pistol when they tried to make him march with them.

Richard John, engineer at the Beaverbrook colliery, testified he was compelled to stop his engine under threats of being hurt. He feared if he resisted a lot of men in the mine would be killed.

Giovanni Turpini, an Italian fruit peddler, said his wagon was stopped by a big crowd of McAdoo strikers who took all his fruit. They were all armed with clubs.

William J. Hays, the outside foreman at the Lehigh Valley Colliery No. 1, at Yorktown, said the McAdoo and Honeybrook strikers raided his colliery Sept. 2. He first heard they were at Audenried and went down there to see what they were doing. They were armed and riotous. While he was there they started for Beaverbrook, and knowing they would attack his place next he turned back. He fixed the whistles so they could not be blown. When the strikers reached the breaker they forced out the men. Hays protested, whereupon the strikers threatened him with clubs.

"I was never in a more embarrassing position in my life," said he. "In the midst of it all word came that my wife had palpitation of the heart, being frightened for my safety."

Mr. Hays said all of the 156 tenants of the company were in a state of terror some time previous to the men being driven out and afterward.

Threatened with Stabbing.

Levi Bellit of Yorktown said "One of the Italian strikers threatened to run a knife into me if I did not join them. I marched a little way with them and then escaped."

"I saw some of the strikers throw stones at Superintendent Hays," said Paul Dinloffer, one of the Yorktown employes.

Dennis McGovern of Yorktown was forced to join the McAdoo strikers at Yorktown, but ran away, jumped into a wagon and escaped, but not before one of the strikers had struck him in the face with a club, cutting his mouth and breaking some teeth.

Superintendent Joseph McFarlane of the Jeanesville Colliery, told how the McAdoo strikers had driven out the men with many threats and much display of force. The whole neighborhood, he said, was terrorized.

Allen Weir, manager of the company store at Jeanesville, told the same story, with some slight variations.

John McFadden, a boss at the Jeanesville stripping, said he and his men were surrounded by the strikers, and stopped work without any resistance. The strikers then forced them to march along for several miles, guarding each of them closely, and threatening them with injury if they tried to escape.

Kershaw's Dog Saved Him.

William Kershaw said he was surrounded by a lot of strikers and told to march along with them. He refused, and one of them tried to pull him along. He slipped from the man's grasp and ran home. There he thought he was safe, but he had hardly got inside before a big striker, armed with a club, came rushing after him.

They grappled, and Kershaw was being overpowered when his dog sprang upon the man and bit his leg. The fellow knocked the dog away with his club and turned on Kershaw again. The dog then sprang on the man's back, and, geting his teeth in the fellow's coat collar, bore him to the ground. This gave Kershaw a chance to escape. He ran out of the house, jumped over the back fence and got safely away.

William Colkin of Jeanesville was called out of his house by six strikers armed with clubs, who threatened to brain him if he did not march along with them.

Dennis McGinley, a conductor on a Lehigh Valley Railroad coal train at Cranberry, was stoned and badly cut by the strikers, and forced off his train at the point of a "miner's needle," a sharp piece of iron four feet long.

Sept. 2 Samuel Barlow, at McAdoo and Ebervale, saw 200 armed strikers stone the breaker, flourish their knives, and shoot revolvers. They were very boisterous and threatening. Sept. 7 they drove the Eberville men out and attacked the office there and tried to assault Superintendent John Scott, who was obliged to draw a revolver to protect himself.

W. V. DRAPER IN BLOOMINGDALE.

Grandson of the One-Time Collector of the Port Sent There by His Wife.

William V. Draper of Flushing, who last Sunday inserted a death notice in one of the New York papers, to bring his wife back to him, as he afterward explained, has been removed to Bloomingdale. He was taken from his residence, at 26 Jamaica Avenue, on Tuesday by two attendants from the asylum. He resisted, and had to be placed in a straitjacket. On the way he did considerable damage to the coach, which belonged to a local liveryman. His feet were free, and he kicked out some of the glass and ruined the cushions.

It is now said his recent illness was not physical, but mental, and that the reason his wife left him last week was to make arrangements to have him cared for in the asylum. Insanity is said to have appeared before in the Draper family. Mrs. Draper came to Manhattan yesterday, and will live here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hurry. Mr. Draper is a grandson of the late Simeon Draper, one time Collector of the Port of New York.

POLICE FIND MRS. DE PLASSE.

The Missing Wife of a New York Doctor in a St. Louis Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The Post-Dispatch says to-day that "Countess Marie De Plasse," wife of Dr. Comte Louis De Plasse, the Belgian nobleman of 29 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, who has been mysteriously missing from her Eastern home for a year, has been located in St. Louis by one of Chief Desmond's men. She is at St. John's Hospital. The first trace of her was secured at the residence of Mr. Wickham, 27 Van Deventer Place, where she was employed as a dressmaker. From there she was sent to the hospital, where she was waiting until she could secure a situation.

She was known at the hospital and at Mrs. Wickham's as Alice Murris. The Countess told the Mother Superior that if her husband would send for her now she might return, and this information has been forwarded to New York. The Countess says that she left her home because of a quarrel with her husband, due to her appetite for morphine.

Dr. Louis De Plasse is a practicing physician at 29 East Twenty-seventh Street. He said last night that, hearing that a woman who might be his wife was in St. Louis, he had asked the New York police to assist him in locating her, and that they had reported to him practically as related above. Dr. De Plasse said he had been in this country for twenty years. His wife for twelve years had been addicted to the morphine habit, and, although she had been under treatment by the late Dr. Segwin, the noted specialist, and other physicians of recognized skill, the habit was persistent.

Thirteen months ago she asked to go to a Kansas ranch where a sister resided, and until July he had heard from her there. Then he lost sight of her until the police discovered her whereabouts. What his intentions toward his wife were Dr. De Plasse declined to say. He was greatly annoyed over the publicity the case had received because of its effect upon an adopted daughter who resides with him.

DOCTOR STABS HIMSELF.

W. H. Holmes of Waterbury, Conn., Dies at the Ardendale Sanitarium.

Dr. W. H. Holmes, forty-three years old, whose home was at Waterbury, Conn., died at the Ardendale Sanitarium, at Gravesend, Brooklyn, yesterday from self-inflicted wounds.

Dr. Holmes had been a patient at the sanitarium for about a month, being treated for the morphine habit. He was improving, and was left alone on Sunday last. He stabbed himself three times in the abdomen with a knife and then gouged the wounds open with a pair of shears which he found in one of the rooms. He was attended by Dr. Barker of the sanitarium, Dr. Amber of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, and Dr. Duryea, Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital. It was thought he would recover, but he died during the afternoon.

The Holmes family is well known at Waterbury. His people are wealthy and own the mansion known as Westwood. His father was the late Israel Holmes. Dr. Holmes was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons about fifteen years ago, but had practiced his profession, it is said, very little. He had been a widower about ten years, and had also lost his only child. He was a brother of Dr. Walter W. Holmes.

New Revolutionary Army Society.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Washington Camp Ground Association of Bound Brook filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day under the act of April 3, 1897. The association has 130 members. Its objects are to collect and perpetuate the memory of the proceedings and achievements of the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Headquarters will be established where Washington and his army encamped near Bound Brook. The officers of the company are: President—George Lamont; Vice Presidents—William H. Whiting, C. Howard Perry, and William Henry Ayres; Secretary—William H. Dunham; Treasurer—Frederick Coriell.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; Capt. Alexander Rogers, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Col. Thomas S. Barr, United States Army; Capt. C. McClure, United States Army; T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. L. S. Fesson, United States Army.

BUCKINGHAM—Mayor A. C. Houghton, North Adams.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. George F. Cooke, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Fred H. B. Shaw, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—David B. Hill, Albany.

WALDORF—M. L. McGrew, United States Army; Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo; Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, Albany.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Hank and Capt. Emil von Herman, Austro-Hungarian Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andrews, E., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Everett House.

Adam, J. V., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 55 White Street.

Alder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery, 55 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Baum Brothers, Fayetteville, Ark.; Moses Baum, general merchandise; J. M. Baum, general merchandise; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bristol, C. A., & Sons, Picton, Ontario; L. A. Wakely, dry goods and millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Brooks, W. L., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. L. Brooks, wholesale grocers; Cotinental Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, notions; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. E. Elwell, gloves; Miss J. Manning, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. F. Horner, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Continental Hotel.

Burnstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Latham, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Knapp, laces and embroideries; Westminster Hotel.

Berlin Cloak Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. H. Munroe, cloaks; Sinclair House.

Birdenticker, Jessie, Utica, N. Y.; millinery.

Cohen, Danziger & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Steinfeld, clothing; 648 Broadway.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Shankey, linens and upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street; Occidental Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, prints and ginghams; 115 Worth Street.

Clark & Blake, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clark, notions and clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; A. P. Viger, boys' clothing, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Campbell, John, Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Edwards Millinery Store, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. B. J. Edwards, millinery.

Excelsior Shirt Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Kushbaum, shirts; Marlborough Hotel.

Freedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. B. Freedman, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Farthings, Eylmer, Ontario; F. Davis, dry goods and millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Farthings, J. M., Eylmer, Ontario; J. M. Farthings, dry goods and millinery; S. A. Wood, dry goods and millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Fuess-Espenhain-Fischer Company, Billville, Ill.; Joseph Fuess, dry goods; Holland House.

Frazer, F., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Holland House.

Freeman, L. S., Harriman, Tenn.; general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Frank & Hagedorn, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagedorn, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, white goods and laces; Hotel Cadillac.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. N. G. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street.

Finley, A. H., Jacksonville, Ill.; notions; Lafayette Hotel.

"Fair, The," Opelika, Ala.; D. P. Sparrow, dry goods; J. B. Lyon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fishblate, E. R., Greensborough, N. C.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut, M. S., & Co., Danville, Ill.; H. Plaut, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fitzmaurice, J., Columbia, S. C., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods, notions, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grant Dry Goods Company, The, Zanesville, Ohio; S. A. Murdock, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guilford Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. A. Bowe, curtains; 61 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Hess, J. B., Louisville, Ky., dry goods.

Hesse, E., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hume, B. C. P., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Everett House.

Hensley, S. H., Fayette, Mo.; dry goods and notions; Lafayette Hotel.

Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; H. Heer, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Hull, E. R., & Dayton, Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. McCarthy, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hartigan, John J., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods.

Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlen, dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hagedorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagedorn, clothing and millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods and notions; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, small wares; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Jordan, upholstery goods; Miss Stratton, veilings; 8 Greene Street.

Kenyon, H. R., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. R. Kenyon, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Leopold Furchgott, dry goods.

Klene, H., Alta Vista, Iowa; general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.

Kotchkiss & Lyle Company, Brownville, Tenn.; George W. Lyle, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kahn, Scott & Heller, New Castle, Ind.; Myer Heller, merchandise; Cadillac Hotel.

Kent & Miller, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. V. Miller, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, notions, jewelry, millinery, and ribbons; Continental Hotel.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Kory, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; M. A. Kory, clothing; Hoffman House.

Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. Ehl, cloaks; F. M. Rieser, dress goods and silks; Gilsey House.

Killip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; G. F. Bell, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Imperial.

Karger, H., Cleveland, Ohio, millinery.

Krause, G. C., Columbus, Ohio; carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Loveman & Sons, Dalton, Ga.; Sam Loveman, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Metropole.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, cloaks, gloves, and hosiery; Mrs. Mars, millinery; Sinclair House.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James Fanning, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James R. Miller, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meinberg, Buckman & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; F. J. Meinberg, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

M. & A. Isaacs, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. K. Tobias, furnishing goods and dry goods; 89 Franklin Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Pifferling, fancy goods and laces; Stuart House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Walter, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. E. Mahoney, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mayer, E., & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; E. Mayer, dry goods and clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Maury Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; John E. Walker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Marks, Othella, St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Union Square Hotel.

New York Cash Store, Waterloo, N. Y.; B. F. Selmser, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

New York Store, Wichita, Kan.; C. Henderson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Parks, J. R., Galesville, Tex., general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Price, Taylor & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; W. H. Taylor, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Paris Brothers, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks; Everett House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Bedell, notions; 55 White Street.

Palmer Brothers, Princeton, Ill.; T. Palmer, clothing and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Plumer, W. E., Portland, Me., notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roberts, Mrs. T. E., Zanesville, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Bradford.

Richards & Kelly Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; John Kelly, manufacturing; Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

Reagan, J. M., Fort Worth Texas; St. Denis Hotel.

Ryan, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; 13 East Twenty-second Street.

Kushbaum, R., Company, Union City, Md.; S. H. Dunn, merchandise; Astor House.

Root, Emma B., Akron, Ohio; millinery and furnishing goods; Bradford House.

Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.

Snodgrass & Co., Delaware, Ohio; J. J. Snodgrass, dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. D. Fleming, ladies' furnishings.

Sairgny, Mme., Bay City, Mich.; millinery and furnishing goods.

Sairgny, Bay City, Mich.; Kate L. Sairgny, millinery and furnishing goods.

Schultz, S., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Schultz, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Metropole.

Sholem, J., & Sons, Paris, Ill.; M. Sholem, clothing and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, cloaks, and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. D. Fleming, ladies' furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; J. S. Haynsworth, dry goods; 234 East Eighteenth Street.

Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. W. Shapleigh, hardware.

Schlingerman & Walch, Winona, Minn.; J. Schlingerman, dry goods.

Saltz, Ernest, New Hampton, Ia., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Terrell, W. S., Millington, N. J., general merchandise.

Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; W. Russell, domestics; 66 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, dress goods, silks, and velvets; D. D. Doyle, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wilson, A. N., Dayton, Ohio, dry goods; Fourteenth Street and University Place.

Williams, B. F. & L. B., Yazoo City, Miss.; L. B. Williams, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Wren, E., Springfield, Ohio; John C. O'Coner, furnishing goods and dry goods; Sinclair House.

Woodhull, H., Bridgeport, Conn.; groceries.

Wood & Hotchkiss, Whitehall, N. Y.; Willis G. C. Wood, hardware; Continental Hotel.

Wilkes, A. C., Circleville, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Waddell, F. J., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; F. J. Waddell, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss E. Walker, millinery, 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. Moody, clothing; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.

Weil, Bacharach & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. J. Weil, notions; D. Bacharach, white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Wentworth, F. W., & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; H. W. Wentworth, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; A. Baer, cloaks; 55 White Street.

Weiber & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Charles L. F. Weiber, merchant tailor.

West, Vall & Co., Moundsville, West Va.; J. A. Bloyd, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and dress trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Warner & Edwards, Marion, Ohio; D. F. Edwards, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Weiler Brothers, Farmland, Ind.; C. Weiler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Weiler, A., & Brother, Hartford City, Ind.; A. Weiler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Weiler Brothers, Portland, Ind.; M. Weiler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

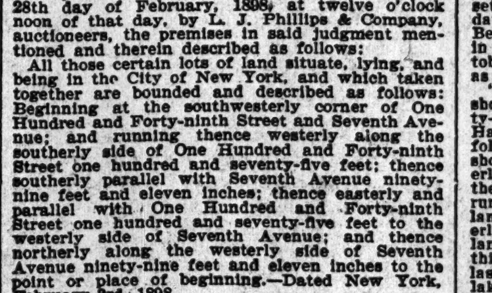
SUPREME COUIT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.

Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.

Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.

f11-law8wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, vs. KATE T. WOOLSEY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Woolsey, deceased; and the said Kate T. Woolsey as administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Emily P. Woolsey, deceased, and others.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the first day of December, 1897, and duly entered and filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 2d day of December, 1897, I, Francis P. Lowrey, the Referee named in said judgment and decree to make sale of the premises hereinafter described, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the tenth day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property mentioned in said judgment and decree, and therein described as follows, viz.:

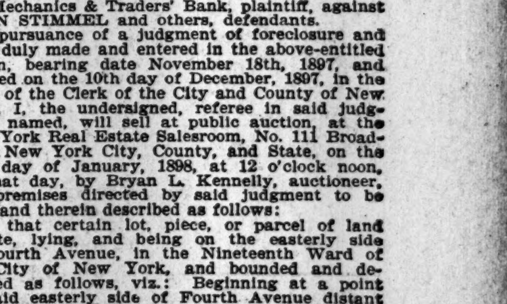
"All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of property belonging to the heirs of Abraham K. and William Beekman, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, showing a division of the same into lots, New York, July 21, 1837, Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, by the numbers one hundred and forty-eight, (148,) one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) and one hundred and fifty, (150,) and part of lot number one hundred and forty-seven, (147,) which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Park Avenue, lately called Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, which point is in the dividing line between the northerly wall of the building standing on the land hereby described and the wall of the building next adjoining on the north, running thence easterly parallel with Sixty-third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Park Avenue sixty (60) feet; thence westerly one hundred (100) feet and one and one-quarter inch to a point in the easterly side of said Park Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said Park Avenue sixty-six (66) feet and five and three-quarters (5¾) inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof."—Dated New York, February 16th, 1898.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

The premises above described, which are known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue, and also as the "Lonsdale" Apartment House, are shown on the following diagram:



The land shown on this map lies in Section 5, in Block 1,397, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known as Numbers 565, 567, and 569 Park Avenue.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim and of the lien and charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold as aforesaid is the sum of one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and seven and 42-100 dollars, ($109,307.42,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of November, 1897, together with the costs of the above entitled action and the expenses of such sale. There are no unpaid taxes or assessments.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

f16-2aw3wW&F&mh9

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Rosa, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée, 3:00—Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Bicycle Show.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The inquiring tone which an important member of the President's official family has adopted toward his visitors is construed in Washington as an indication that President McKinley is taking steps to ascertain the feeling of the people. He would like to know "whether they would be with him" if he should employ vigorous measures in Cuba.

No anxiety on that point need trouble the Executive mind. The people will support the President in any just and right policy he may adopt. They will sustain him to the full extent of the National resources.

Nobody worth attending to will call in question the vigor of his action when once he determines to act. The important thing is the wisdom of it. That, indeed, is matter for anxiety. To take up with sure judgment the factors of the great problem, and to reason soberly from the known facts to right conclusions, so that if in the end the decision is for vigorous action, the President will feel that he takes it under such stress of compelling necessity that the people will be of one mind about it, that may well give occasion for anxious days and sleepless nights.

Upon such grave occasions the American people have always trusted the President and his advisers and Congress. There was more question about the morality of the proceeding and the justice of the cause in the Mexican war than in any other of the few we have waged, but as Mr. Schurz points out in his life of Clay, there was no point in calling it "Polk's war," for Congress at once made it the people's war. The bitterness of the Northern opposition to that war, which sometimes went to extremes and provoked disloyal utterances, plainly was occasioned by the widespread belief that it was a "slaveholders' war," undertaken with the object of securing more territory and greater power for the "peculiar institution." But the people supported the President notwithstanding the audible vote of dissent from Massachusetts, where the abolitionist sentiment was strongest. So the people supported President Lincoln with such united might that history hardly takes account of the existence of those who were called "Copperheads" in the North.

To make the quarrel just is the main thing. Then the people will support their President.

Just now, though times are a trifle squally, the people do not feel that a quarrel is either necessary or probable. They put such trust in the coolness and good judgment of President McKinley that they have not the least fear that he will involve them in an unnecessary war.

THE GOVERNOR'S LITTLE INQUEST.

It was in neat accord with the rest of his behavior in the matter that Gov. Black kept the Canal Investigation bill in his hands to the very last moment before affixing to it his valuable signature.

The only reason given for rushing through the bill at the rapid pace insisted on by the Governor was that there was no time to be lost. The work of investigation would at best be difficult and prolonged. Let it begin at the earliest practicable moment, and for that purpose vote down all amendments and waste no precious hours in debate. These orders from the Executive Chamber having been duly issued and enforced, the Governor tosses the bill into a pigeonhole and lets the dust of ten days gather on it before he gives it validity by signing it.

We do not suppose that Mr. Black really wished to delay the operation of the bill, because it is so drawn that its operation is likely not to amount to much, no matter when it begins. We assume that his mind was occupied with other things. There was no one to hint to him that he ought to sign this bill except the members of the Legislature, whom his delay tended to make ridiculous, and apparently none of them had the temerity to bring it to his attention. The Governor has treated the subject from the outset with such cynical indifference to its real importance and significance that a little manifestation more or less of the same feeling probably did not seem to him to count. He had taken pains to see that the investigating commission should not be required to report during this year—i. e., not until after Mr. Black has succeeded or failed in being re-elected Governor, and it made no difference to him whether they had ten days more time or did not have it.

If he is renominated he will go before the people and tell them that he secured an investigation of the canal business with the greatest possible promptness, and that the whole truth will be made known at the earliest time permitted by the gravity and complexity of the subject. How the voters will take this statement we do not know. It will depend on how many other things are in their minds, and of what interest these are, when election day comes around. On the simple question presented by the spending of money on the canals the Governor and his subordinates are hopelessly wrong. No commission can possibly show that the people have not been deceived, or that the $9,000,000 has not been wasted unless the $7,000,000 additional is supplied, or that the fact was not purposely concealed until the money was gone. If the party managers can drive these facts out of the public mind by getting up an excitement on other questions, of course they will do it. Their success will depend largely on the good sense of the Democrats; of that much more than has so far been shown in the Legislature will be needed.

WILL ZOLA APPEAL?

It is reported that M. Zola has determined not to appeal from his sentence, but to undergo it, and, as used to be said in our political campaigns, "to leave the responsibility where it belongs."

It is to be hoped that this report is not true, and it is to be observed that it finds no countenance in the proceedings of M. Zola's counsel. Not only did M. Labori carefully observe, upon every suitable occasion, the French equivalent of taking an exception, but at the conclusion of the trial he immediately filed notice of appeal. The prospect of spending a year in prison, even under the most favorable conditions, cannot be agreeable to M. Zola. It is true that it might supply him with the means of framing out of his experience a much more serious indictment of French society than he has framed in the form of fiction. But there is nothing except the actual condition of a political prisoner in France upon which his confinement would shed any light that cannot be procured without it.

But the main point is that M. Zola owes it not only to himself as a "good Frenchman"—and at present he is the best one in sight—but he owes it to France to give her every chance to exculpate herself. It is his civic duty to take every available form of appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. There is no doubt that at present Philip is extremely drunk. The Parisian analogues of our yellow journals are much more potent upon public opinion. If the sensational press of New York could have its way, the whole population would be roaring for war with Spain. But the sensational press of Paris has had its way, and has stirred the population into a state of mind with which reason has had nothing to do. It has turned a public trial into a farce, played by the mob as chorus and Generals in uniform as principals, making speeches directing the jury what to do and producing incredible statements upon which they declined to face cross-examination. Such a mockery of justice has not been seen in modern times in a civilized country. And the infection has reached the Legislature. The Government, which had so slender a majority two months ago, is sustained by a vote of ten to one when the question is of the case of Zola.

The legal appeal lies to the Court of Cassation, and it is the same as would be taken in a similar case under our own procedure. That is to say, the case is reviewable, not as to the findings of the jury upon facts submitted to it, but upon the conduct of the trial by the Judge. If the upper court finds that the learned Judge erred in not compelling the attendance of witnesses summoned by the defense, in not compelling witnesses who did appear to testify, in excluding testimony, because it might compromise the national security, in allowing Generals of the army to tell the jury what it ought to do, and if it annuls the trial on any or all of these grounds, then it will become evident that there is a tribunal in France which is above the passions of the hour and beyond the dictation of the Parisian mob. Such a showing would be very well worth making for the honor of France, and M. Zola ought to furnish the opportunity of making it.

THE SENATE AND SPAIN.

The sobering effect of the disaster to the Maine has been felt almost everywhere, except, of course, upon our esteemed freak contemporaries. They have already declared war upon their own account, and are prosecuting it with great energy. In the residential district they are prosecuting it by sending out expeditions, armed with extras, at late hours of the night, disturbing the slumbers of peaceful people and exciting the more wakeful and mobile elements of the population to warlike fury.

But even here we observe with satisfaction that the excitement is subsiding and that the high-water mark for extras was reached last week, since which the demand has steadily abated. Nowhere else is any undue excitement manifested. If an experienced observer had been asked beforehand in what quarter such a disaster as that to the Maine, involving the possibility of design, would have had the most maddening effect, after the offices of the freak newspapers, he would be very likely to have selected the Senate of the United States. The Senate has for some years been commonly regarded, quite contrary to the intention of the framers of the Constitution, as the dangerous, irresponsible, and revolutionary part of our legislative machinery, to be moderated and held in check by the superior caution and moderation of the House. It has been rather awkward to explain to foreigners that the speeches of Senators, and even the action of the Senate, did not really mean anything, although that explanation has at times been necessary.

But when a real crisis occurs, even the Senate is found to be accessible to the voice of reason and patriotism, and even the jingoes of the Senate show themselves capable of circumspection. Of course nobody was surprised that Senator Allen should have introduced a string of incendiary resolutions upon the occasion of the loss of the Maine. What was surprising and also gratifying was to have his resolutions voted down ten to one, and voted down with the approval of some of the men who have been among the loudest jingoes of the Senate. When Senator Morgan of Alabama begins to show a sense of responsibility in dealing with foreign questions, it is evident that something very serious indeed must have happened. That is, in fact, the case. The attitude of self-restraint and suspense and expectancy which American public opinion has imposed even upon Senators shows that the Senators are in a mood really far more dangerous than if they were engaged in breathing out threatenings and slaughter against Spain, as they were when the provocation to violence of speech was very much less. In the meanwhile the behavior of the Senate is unexpectedly creditable.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

We are sure every American was gratified by the numerous and distinguished telegrams of sympathy relative to the Maine calamity which reached the United States from every quarter of the world. And we know that every reader of The Times took especial pleasure in our London telegram describing English sentiment.

The truth is the nations are growing together as surely as the ocean is narrowing. They are growing together because their interests are assimilating. We are becoming what England long has been—a nation of manufacturers whose lifeblood is its commerce. Nothing but tradition now leads us to exclude the foreigner from our trade. We are not afraid upon our own ground of those whom we undersell in neutral markets and in their own markets. And with every increase of our population and production it is increasingly necessary that we shall sell wherever we can find buyers. Thus at last identity of interests tends to unite those whom every other consideration should join. Precise dates cannot be given to epochal movements. But there is a discoverable relation in time of this better feeling toward England with a better understanding of our own future. The educational influence in England of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, and in this country of the Queen's jubilee started a sentiment which has grown by the demonstration of the Wilson tariff that our future prosperity depends upon selling the products of our shops as well as our farms. And this idea was scarcely started before the revelation by the Kiao-Chau incident that the freedom of markets under the English aegis needed our own protection as well. The expression of our "moral sympathy" with England is almost incredible to those remembering only a few years back, when we were sending to her shores infernal machines, and in pain and bewilderment she shrieked aloud. At last the time has come when the strong man without food and the pushful man upon the threshold of a new era of expansion, with ten millions of males of soldierly age and without sea power, recognize mutually the similarity of their needs and the adaptability of each to supplement the other. Nevertheless, no entangling alliance is to be thought of. American interests will forever be our first consideration, and our action must always be by ourselves for ourselves. But identity of interest and similarity of action may well go together and supply an answer to the question, What is the practical effect of "moral sympathy"? It is believed that the United States has received from Russia and Germany assurances precisely similar to those exacted by England regarding Chinese trade. English sentiment has reproached the English Premier for relying upon such assurances. Upon this side the water we will not assume bad faith, but it is clear that if assurances given our State Department are violated a case for defensive action will be made out. If that is recognized at home and declared abroad such a case will never arise. This is the practical worth of moral support under such conditions.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE MANGLED.

"The oftener the Monroe doctrine is appealed to the less we seem to know about it," says The Evening Post, a remark that has a wider application than The Post makes of it in rebuking Mr. Allen (Pop.) for his ignorant appeal to the principles of that doctrine in justification of immediate intervention in Cuba.

The Evening Post attempts to tell us what the doctrine is:

> The Monroe doctrine was in the following language:
>
> "That we should consider any attempt on the part [of the allied powers] to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."
>
> Of course, the method of the extension, whether by force or by persuasion, could make no difference. It is equally evident that the possession of Cuba by Spain is in no way obnoxious to the Monroe doctrine, since that refers only to the extension of European sway over this hemisphere.

The partisans of Cuba cannot invoke the Monroe doctrine, which has nothing to do with the case, but to say that the Monroe doctrine "refers only to extension of European sway" is a pretty serious error. It takes a much broader meaning and scope from the passage immediately following that which The Post quotes from Monroe's message of Dec. 2, 1823:

> "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments that have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The attempt of European powers to "extend their system" to this hemisphere meant the extension of monarchical institutions. The context shows that. It has the same meaning to-day. But interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling in any other manner the destiny of independent American Governments might take many different forms, none of them involving the extension here of the "political system of the allied powers." It is the principle laid down in the passage we quote that gives continuing force and present vitality to the Monroe doctrine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Hitherto it was supposed that all the possibilities of bad manners and brutality had been illustrated in the rushes for seats to be seen at the elevated stations, but the presence of surface cars on the Brooklyn Bridge has shown that what had appeared to be the limit was only the beginning. Would-be passengers on the elevated road seek only some degree of comfort and rest; the bridge travelers see a chance to save 2½ cents, which is much more important than a seat. Consequently, they fight more recklessly, and have much less regard for common decency than even the worst of the elevated road's patrons. Every night at the bridge entrance one can see a succession of really horrible scenes. Women are fiercely thrust aside by things that look like men, and around the steps of every car there is a regular battle.

—One of this city's watchful representatives in the State Senate is worried over the pending bill to abolish that ancient implement of investigation, the Coroner's jury. However it may be with the other counties, declares the statesman in question, New York is not yet prepared to get along without the system to which it has been so long accustomed, and therefore he wants to amend the bill by inserting in it a clause exempting us from participation in the proposed innovation. There doubtless are New Yorkers, and not a few of them, who find cause for sincere sorrow in the prospect of any diminution in the number of salaried offices, or in the amount of money collected from taxpayers in the shape of fees; but the professional politicians form, after all, a rather small part of the whole population, and the rest of us can contemplate with perfect composure the overthrow of an institution always more ridiculous than useful, and which for many years has been of no service whatever. It is no rash plunge into the unknown, no reckless experiment beyond the field of experience, that the advocates of this bill are urging. Other States made this change years and years ago, and they not only survive, but prosper. In Massachusetts, for instance, no Coroner's jury has exercised its owlish wisdom on a mysterious death since 1877. Before that Suffolk County, which is Boston's, had forty-seven Coroners all to itself. The entire forty-seven, and their almost innumerable jurymen, were then supplanted by just two officials, who have continued to do, in an entirely satisfactory manner, all the probing of mysteries to which the police and other regular courts did not attend. Here are some figures as to the relative expense of the Massachusetts and the New York systems: For this coming year it is estimated that the Coroners of our five boroughs will use up $239,050; that is what they ask for, and it means a tax of 7 cents per capita on the city's population. The cost for Massachusetts will be $30,600, a tax of 1 1-3 cents per capita for the whole State. Still, our able representative says we are not prepared to risk a change!

These are the days for realizing the dangers of procrastination. All over the country there is the feverish activity that comes when, under the compulsion of instant necessity, things are done in haste that might have been done both better and more cheaply if the long leisure of untheatened peace had been utilized. Cannon without carriages, ships to which it is impossible to give a full complement of trained men, and soldiers whose weapons are diverse and almost untried—these are not matters that need cause any great anxiety, for with limitless resources the work of months can be crowded into weeks; but they are at least excuse for a bit of moralizing. And it is not only the National authorities that have been remiss; the States, and even the State of New York, can also be lectured with justice. For example, ever since the Naval Militia came into being its members have vainly tried to get an adequate supply of the few and modest articles that are supposed to form their equipment. To-day fully 15 per cent. of the men in the New York battalion, if it were ordered on active duty, would be forced to wear, not the regulation seajackets, but their own overcoats, and their effectiveness would thus be appreciably decreased from what it might have been. So, too, many regiments and companies of the National Guard are ill provided with the essential parts of a complete uniform, and the frequent appeals of their officers have gone unheeded by the busy patriots at Albany.

PERSONAL.

—Zola's condemnation, or rather the manner of Zola's condemnation, is of more than abstract and impersonal interest in other countries, especially in those where the notion is cherished that the only legitimate objects of legal procedure are the ascertaining of facts and the awarding of justice. If Zola, a French citizen of some wealth and much repute, could be made the victim of irresponsible power exercised from behind the cringing shoulders of French Judges and jurymen, what certainty, what probability even, is there that a foreigner's rights will be respected in the French tribunals, or that he will not be dealt with in any way that Gallic prejudices or fears may dictate? This is really a grave question. Civilized nations do not allow their subjects to be tried in the courts of China because they doubt both the power and inclination of a semi-civilized race to try an alien fairly; it was at a very recent date that Japan was permitted to exercise judicial authority over foreigners. If Zola had published in Egypt charges against the Khédive, not Egyptians but men from Europe and America would have judged him. In short, the need for extraterritorial courts is recognized and their establishment is insisted upon wherever the ordinary principles of right and equity, as understood by real Occidentals, are not observed by the local officials. Who will say that extraterritorial courts are not needed in France? If an American or an Englishman should by chance be fried and punished as Zola was, the spectacle would be unendurable, and yet that fate may befall any one of the many Americans and Englishmen temporarily residing in the so-called republic.

—In explaining his retirement from the Harvard Faculty Prof. Charles Eliot Norton demonstrates that he has the wisdom which is the traditional but far from common attribute of old age, and that he is still free from the weakness which, much more frequently than wisdom, results from the weight of years. He prefers to step aside while in the full vigor of his mental powers, knowing perfectly well that the man who waits for a warning, which he himself can hear, will be too deaf to notice it when it comes and when the ears of those around him are ringing with the sound. The whole country is looking sorrowfully to-day at a man who adopted the waiting policy, and it is regretting not his absence but his presence. Prof. Norton has chosen the better part and will have his reward for his courage in anticipating the inevitable, instead of fighting against it a hopeless battle, humiliating even more than pathetic.

THE PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read various articles and letters in your valuable paper regarding the establishment of a permanent orchestra in this city. Among these is one stating that Maurice Grau can add $60,000 to the guarantee fund if the orchestra shall play in the Opera House. I am as much in favor of a permanent orchestra as any one, but better let the $60,000 go than have them give concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House. We have the Carnegie Music Hall, which is the only suitable hall in the city for concerts. The Opera House is no more suited to first-class concerts than would be the Madison Square Garden or the Seventh Regiment Armory.

I am glad to notice that many people are interested in this topic, and I, as many others, say we should have as good an orchestra as any or none at all. If Seidl should be conductor we have no use for his present orchestra in its present entirety. The shrill military first cornetist is not wanted—let him take lessons from Mr. Dietz or Wasshausen, as to soul quality for the concert room. The first violins as well as the seconds also need shifting about. How is it that far better violinists play back of the first stand than those at the first stand? The Philharmonic Orchestra would also not do for a permanent orchestra, as its members are not playing because of their being good musicians, but because they are old members of the society.

Look at the injustice of having the first stand of first and second violins occupied by whom they are, when dozens of better players are to be had. Then again, the horns are unable to pull successfully through any one concert. There is much needed reform. Let us have the best permanent orchestra, or none at all, and let them also play in the only concert hall in the city.

I. SCHUELLINGER.

New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

Will Jingoes Please Answer?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a very large section of the public and all the jingo Senators and newspapers are determined to prove that if the ill-fated Maine was blown up from the outside, it must necessarily have been by Spanish treachery, it seems pertinent to ask two simple questions:

1. Cuba is full of dynamite sent from America which has been most freely used by the insurgents. Can the jingoes furnish one authentic instance when the Spanish authorities, either civil or military, have sanctioned its employment in warfare or for blowing up railway trains?

2. A bomb has just been thrown in a theatre in Havana, killing one man and wounding others. Is there any evidence that this was thrown by Spanish officials or sympathizers?

When it can be shown that dynamite is one of the usual Spanish weapons of attack—which can easily be done, since Cuba has been a "happy hunting ground" for the sensational reporter during the last two years—we can more readily believe that if a bomb was exploded from the outside, it was sure to be a Governmental Spanish bomb, to be resented accordingly.

New York, Feb. 24, 1898. JUNIUS.

"TO STOP UNDERVALUATION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time the public is treated to articles published in The Times and other papers under the above headline, which, whether intended or not, grossly misrepresent the facts with regard to the importing business and its relation to the Government, and also those engaged in it.

By the use of such expressions as "the few reputable American importers" the impression is given out that the majority of the importers are disreputable; also that the method of foreign manufacturers doing business through agents in this country must perforce mean an organized system of undervaluation to defraud the Government, and injure the American manufacturers.

Most of these articles contain a statement similar to this: "The reputable importers throughout the United States are fully awakened to the mischievous effects of the existing foreign consignment system, and are anxious to join with the Federal authorities in securing a complete exposure of this character of offenses against the Government. Facts are being collected, which, it is promised, will make interesting reading for the mercantile community of New York."

These statements appear more or less frequently, and are always associated with the name of some zealous Government official, who doubtless is possessed by an honest desire to do something for his country, but in reality is pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp. The unfortunate part of it all is that the importers must be classed as scoundrels, or else what would mean his zeal?

The motive and inspiration of these various uprisings are the same as prompted the McKinley and the Dingley tariff to "do" the "iniquitous importer," who really has no right on earth.

Every dealer in any line of foreign merchandise knows that from season to season there are no radical changes in foreign values. There is no class of men who are so well informed regarding these things as the examiners and appraisers in the Custom House, and it stands to reason that they would detect and prevent any undervaluations that might be attempted.

The "agent" system, which is objected to, is a perfectly logical relation between the foreign manufacturer and his customers in the United States. Not 1 per cent. of the dealers in dry goods go to Europe to buy goods, because they don't use enough to make it pay, nor could the manufacturer successfully market his goods himself, consequently the agent—it is he who furnishes the manufacturer with the necessary information regarding the requirements of this market—disposes of the production of the mills at his own expense, guarantees the credits, and rightly assumes that he should benefit in all the business done, to control which he delivers all the sales.

There is no objection made to his methods by the ninety and nine who do not go to Europe, but only by the one who, because the agent refused to break up his arrangements for him, attempts to retaliate by doing him an injury.

If there were one-tenth of the customs frauds which are accused or insinuated, the importing business would be wiped out of existence.

H. N. P.

476 Broome Street, New York, Feb. 24, 1898.

JAMES MITCHEL'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words through the medium of your paper. At no time have I condescended to notice the vast amount of misrepresentation and insinuation of which I have been made the object by certain of the New York papers; nor do I intend to do so now. The time having come, however, when my connection with the Fire Department is finally severed, I think it proper, in justice to those who placed me there, as well as to the courts that reinstated me, and to myself, to say that never, since I have been the incumbent of the Fire Marshal's office, have I done anything which I regret or am ashamed of, or that I would not do again in precisely the same way under like circumstances and conditions.

Whether or not I have been measurably successful in the performance of my duties is a point upon which opinions may honestly differ. I have been unfortunate in making many enemies. That was unavoidable, and it is a fate that will befall any man who undertakes to perform the duties of the office conscientiously and honestly. That I have alienated the good opinion of certain individuals of the Central Office Detective Bureau is something that I contemplate with much complacency.

For my personal and political actions I have no explanations to offer or apologies to make.

No reason was assigned by the Fire Commissioner for my removal, and none was asked for. I remained content with his assurance that his action implied no wrongdoing on my part. He merely exercised a power conferred on him by the new charter, and I am only surprised that he did not do so sooner.

JAMES MITCHEL.

New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years I have received no morning paper save The New York Times, but I am only too glad to embrace this opportunity of expressing to you how much I think heads of families owe you for the clean and pure paper which you give them, which enables them to allow it to be left daily on their library tables for the enlightenment and instruction, as well as entertainment, of their young sons and daughters. It is the only morning paper (with one exception, perhaps,) that I know of to which this privilege can be accorded, and I consider it not only a pleasure, but a duty, to help extend its circulation.

Every one agrees that the tone of most of the daily papers is demoralizing and degrading, and still they are admitted into families, read, and made the subject of conversation. If the publishing of only "all the news that's fit to print" were encouraged and the contrary frowned upon and discouraged, a very great stride would be taken toward elevating the standard of morality and enlightening the mind. I am only too glad to add my voice of praise to that of so many others for The New York Times and the high place it is taking among the daily papers.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1898.

Americans Not Dishonest.

From The Jewish Messenger.

It is rather discomfiting to be told by Mr. J. J. Chapman in The New York Times, and without editorial protest, that "the sudden creation of wealth in the United States has been too much for our people. We are personally dishonest. The people of the United States are notably and peculiarly dishonest in financial matters." This is a libel which we would not tolerate if written by a Spaniard or Englishman or Russian, but which we must submit to patiently from the pen of an American. Nothing is gained by such faulty generalization. America has its full quota of dishonest people, but dishonesty is not an American characteristic. We are surprised that The Times should allow such a statement to pass unchallenged.

NUGGETS.

Different Aspects.

It is we who have what we call self-confidence. The other fellows are filled with self-conceit.—Boston Transcript.

A Struggle.

"There are some men who would rather fight than eat."

"If you lived at our boarding house you would have to fight to eat."—Philadelphia North American.

Plausible.

"And so you think this man Dwiggins is sincere in his advocacy of the rights of labor? What has given you so much faith in him?"

"I've listened to three of his speeches and have yet to hear him make use of the word 'plutocrat.'"—Chicago News.

None in Stock.

"I have been in the business forty years," said the floorwalker, "but I don't know it all yet. You saw that young woman with the green hair?"

"Yes," replied the ribbon clerk.

"She came up to me and asked if we had any nice house gowns especially suitable for wearing when one was looking for burglars."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A KLONDIKE YARN.

B. Kelly in Toronto Globe.

The Klondike fever? No, Siree!
It's cold enough at home;
I have not yet that mad desire,
So far abroad to roam.

If that desire should seize me now,
And press me rather hard,
I'd take my blanket and my bed
And sleep out in the yard.

I guess one night would be enough
To fully sicken me,
And, with a pair of solid ears,
I satisfied would be.

I've heerd them tell some awful things
About that frozen bourne,
Where words and sounds are friz right up,
Like old Munchausen's horn.

I met a gray and aged man,
Who said he'd come afar;
His eye was wild; he looked just like
The Ancient Mariner.

I stopped awhile to hear him talk;
He told me all he knew;
He jest had come from Klondike way,
Where gold abundant grew.

He said the cold was so intense
That cows gave fresh ice cream;
(I doubt if they have cows up there,
But then it's jest the same.)

And then the candle flames, he said,
Friz solid with the cold,
So that the miners broke them off,
And peddled them for gold.

And, as fer talkin'? Say, he said,
(I don't believe him, though,)
That conversation lay in chunks
Along the ice and snow.

And breathin' was a risky thing;
He said he often saw
A feller strugglin' hard to heave
The icebergs off his jaw.

I would have stood and listened there
Fer hours and hours, I guess,
But M'ria yelled at me to "git"
"And give them calves their mess."

I started, but before I went,
The stranger cast—I bit;
He borrowed two whole dollars, and
I haven't seen them yit.

THE ASTORIA CONCERTS.

Marie Engel Sings at the Ninth Seidl Performance.

The ninth of the series of Seidl subscription concerts took place last night in the ballroom of the Astoria Hotel. The audience was one in which the social element was tolerably well represented, as well as that which is purely music-loving and without social distinction. The programme was one of the lightest of the season, and it was difficult, indeed, to discern any reason for its existence, except the demand of persons who do not know what is worthy of serious attention. The orchestral numbers were Raff's absurd "Lenore" symphony, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and Strauss's waltz, "Wine, Women and Song." Between the second and third numbers—the ice cream having been served between the first and second—Miss Marie Engel, formerly a soprano of the Grau opera company, and late prima donna of the Royal Opera House, Madrid, sang what is generally called the "mad scene" from Ambroise Thomas's opera, "Hamlet."

It is hardly necessary to say that there was nothing revolutionary in Mr. Seidl's reading of any of the works on the programme. The symphony, however, went very well indeed. The slow movement in particular was beautifully played. The march, strange to say, did not move the audience to enthusiasm as the scherzo-march of the "Symphonie Pathetique" did. If this sort of thing continues, society will begin to be suspected of good taste in music. Weber's "Euryanthe" overture is familiar ground to an old operatic conductor like Mr. Seidl, and he made it go with vim and style.

Miss Engle returns to the scenes of her operatic youth—she made her début as Semiramis at the Academy of Music—statuesque, fair, "teres atque rotunda" as of yore. Her voice is still the same beautiful, flutelike organ, and its limitations are the same. She sang the mad scene in a style which was mechanically flawless and absolutely without dramatic import. Miss Engle is a sort of pocket edition of Melba. She sings almost as well as the soprano of the starry voice, and with quite as little heart. But a good many singers of greater pretensions might learn something from Miss Engle's method. She was requested to sing a second time last night, according to custom.

MR. RUMMEL'S RECITAL.

The Eminent Pianist's Second Entertainment at Chickering Hall.

Franz Rummel, the eminent pianist, gave his second recital yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall. His audience was large and very attentive, and awarded him a goodly measure of applause. The programme was as follows: Variations, "The Harmonious Blacksmith," Handel; sonata, opus 101, Beethoven; variations by Brahms on a theme of Schumann; Chopin's sonata, opus 58; "Charakterstücke," opus 7, No. 4, and "Song Without Words," opus 53, No. 4, Mendelssohn; two "Miniatures," opus 93, Rubinstein; Tausig's transcription of Strauss's waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal"; Chopin's "Berceuse," and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

As usual, Mr. Rummel was at his best in those compositions most favorable to a full display of the intellectual qualities of his playing. His reading of the Beethoven sonata, one not frequently heard, was altogether admirable. No pianist shows a deeper insight into the meaning of Beethoven's compositions, nor does any one play them with more convincing results nor with more lofty repose. The Brahms variations were also played very finely by Mr. Rummel. It must be admitted, however, that this composition, profound in its exploration of the musical possibilities of the original theme as it is, clings so faithfully through a long series of variations to the first mood—one of sombre sadness—that it becomes distinctly depressing before the end is reached. In his reading of it Mr. Rummel was faithful to its spirit. Technically, he did some noteworthy work in his treatment of the middle voices and his management of pedal effects. The Chopin sonata, which might better be called Opus, 56, No. 1 "Prelude," No. 2 "Scherzo," No. 3 "Nocturne," and No. 4 "Fantasia," was also well played, the slow movement being given in romantic style.

The two little pieces of Mendelssohn were pleasant, the first being particularly interesting because of its preservation of a musical idea heard in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture. When the rhapsody was reached, the pianist seemed to be somewhat tired and did not play it as brilliantly as he formerly did. Mr. Rummel again made a number of technical slips, curiously enough always in slow passages.

JOSEF HOFMANN HERE AGAIN.

He Is 20 Years Old Now, and Mr. Gerry Will Let Him Play the Piano.

After an absence from this country of ten years, Josef Hofmann, the pianist, arrived in New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave from Bremen, accompanied by his father. He comes to this country for a concert tour with the Chicago Orchestra. In May, 1888, under the management of the late Henry E. Abbey, Hofmann made his first appearance in this country. He created a furore as an infant prodigy, being only ten years old. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children succeeded in stopping the boy's concert tour, and he was sent home, declaring that he would never appear in public until he had become of age.

His stay in America will last until May 22. He has brought with him some compositions written by a young Russian composer named Scriabine, a pupil of Safonoff, the director of the Conservatory of Music in St. Petersburg. Young Hofmann will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House with Theodore Thomas's orchestra on March 1.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

For the February art exhibition of the Lotos Club Mr. John Elderkin of the club's Art Committee, and a connoisseur of noted taste and discrimination, has arranged an exceedingly interesting and choice little collection of twenty-seven, for the most part superior and representative, examples of the masters of the Barbizon school. Some few of the canvases, which are loaned to the club by the leading New York art dealers and a few collectors, have been noticed before in The New York Times, but most of them will be new to the club members and guests.

Mr. Elderkin has hung the pictures well and a visit to the handsome club gallery during the exhibition, which will remain open until Wednesday next, will be found both an education and a delight. There are five Corots, a Courbet, five Daubignys, a Decamps, the large and remarkable single figure Diaz, "Girl with Dog," loaned by Cottier & Co., three Duprés, six Troyons, and single examples of Fromentin, Jacque, Millet, Monticelli, and Rousseau.

Two examples of Dupré, hung wisely in juxtaposition—"In the Forest—Fontainbleau" and "Cattle in a Pool—Sunsett"—are certainly the most interesting, if not the finest, canvases from this master's easel seen in New York in years. The first, loaned by Durand, Ruel & Co., rich and deep in color and sombre in tone, has a suggestion both of Diaz and Rousseau. The second, loaned also by Durand-Ruel, is notable for its remarkably beautiful light effect and rosy sunset sky. There is also a large and fine marine by Dupré, loaned by Durand-Ruel, and whose subject, the open sea, is the same as that in the Fuller collection.

Its sky is not as good as that of Mr. Fuller's Dupré, but it has the same feeling and strength. Of the Corots, I. T. Williams's tender "Lake Nemi," S. Untermeyer's "Landscape," and C. Blakeslee's "June Day" are the most important, but the unusual motif of Durand-Ruel's "Horseman on the Road," and its sunlight and delicate color, make it, perhaps, the most interesting example. Knoedler & Co. loan the large and important Daubigny "Twilight," with its misty pearly atmosphere of the gloaming. There is rich color quality in S. P. Avery, Jr.'s, Corot, "Cliffs at Villerville." The large decorative Diaz, "Girl with Dog," is well known to New York connoisseurs, as is also C. P. Huntington's sunny little Jacque, "Chickens at the Well."

Of the remaining canvases, mention must be made of Boussod-Valadon's Millet, "The Shepherdess," Durand-Ruel's splendid little Rousseau, "The Pond-Sunset," clear-aired and with beautiful sky; S. Untermeyer's Troyon, "Valley of the Touques," from the Stewart sale; the novel Troyon loaned by

I. T. Williams, "Sunset—Mediterranean," with its sky suggesting Turner; S. P. Avery, Jr.'s, Troyon—also an unusual one—"Market Day," a crowd of villagers, each individualized in a sunlit village street, and I. T. Williams's rarely good Monticelli, "Dolce far Niente."

E. BURTON HOLMES'S LECTURE.

Addresses a Large Audience at Daly's on Thessaly.

E. Burton Holmes delivered the first of his series of Lenten lectures at Daly's Theatre yesterday before a large and appreciative audience. His subject was "The Wonders of Thessaly, from the Vale of Tempo to the Monasteries in the Air."

He took his audience through the Thessalian plain, describing the quaint customs of the inhabitants and the wonders of the scenery, and in addition portrayed the leading incidents in the Graeco-Turkish war. After leaving the Thessalian scenes he gave a humorous description of the lofty residences of the monks of the Meteora and the unaccessibility of the monastery.

At the conclusion of the lecture a number of motion pictures were shown on the following subjects: A street scene in Naples, the departure of the Kaiser Wilhelm, the dancing of the Tarantella, review of the United States troops at Fort Sheridan, the brink of the upper falls of the Yellowstone, an alarm of fire, and Whigham, MacDonald, Tyng, and other golfing celebrities, playing off the finals in the amateur golf tournament of 1897.

The lecture will be repeated again to-day and Saturday. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week the subject will be "Cycling Through Corsica."

Daly and Knowles Sign Papers.

A contract was entered into and signed yesterday between Edwin Knowles, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Augustin Daly, manager of Daly's Theatre, this city, and Daly's Theatre, London, whereby several of the European successes will have their first American production at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next season through Managers Daly and Knowles.

Mansfield's New Acquisition.

Richard Mansfield has secured the American rights for the production at some future date of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano De Bergerac," a romantic historical play which was first produced at the Théatre Porte-Saint Martin, in Paris, last December, with M. Coquelin in the title rôle. It is understood that Henry Irving will appear in the play in England.

Mr. Sothern's Play at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—E. H. Sothern produced his new romantic play, "The Head of the House," by Louis Evan Shipman and Glen McDonough, at the Lyceum here this evening. The play is based on Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," and follows the romance closely, both in incidents and lines. There were several curtain calls.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Minnie Seligman-Cutting will appear next week at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, where she will present "Comedy and Tragedy."

Lewis James, Frederick Warde, and Mme. Rhea will join forces next season, and their répertoire will include "Othello," "Julius Caesar," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "School for Scandal." Their tour will be confined to the principal cities, and will begin early in September.

Occupying a box at last night's performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino were Richard Croker, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, Charles McLaughlin, and Judge Steiner on one side of the house, while directly opposite in another box sat ex-United States Senator David B. Hill and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Miss Annie Russell, who made the great success in Mildred T. Dowling's "Dangerfield 95," at the Twelfth Night Club benefit at the Empire Theatre last week, is to be an added attraction to Hoyt's Theatre beginning Monday night. Charles Frohman has arranged to have her present the play before "Oh! Susannah." Frank Mills of the Lyceum Theatre will also play.

Jerome H. Eddy will give an entertainment at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sunday evening, March 20. Among the artists who will appear are Miss Rose Coghlan, Edwin Hoff, Lottie Collins, Mlle. Ottillie, the Darling sisters, George Backus, and the Rev. H. W. Harris, who will make his first appearance in this city as an actor.

On March 3 Andrew McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, will celebrate the tenth year of the theatre's existence by distributing souvenirs in pamphlet form.

SESSION MEETING PEACEFUL.

No Action Taken on Resignations in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The regular meeting of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church held last night was not marked by any of the belligerent feeling toward Dr. John Hall, pastor, which was expected. It had been predicted that there would be a wholesale acceptance of resignations, but none of the letters of resignation was acted upon. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Among those present were Silas B. Brownell, S. S. Auchincloss, J. A. Frame, Robert Beggs, and William Campbell.

Some little surprise was occasioned when a letter of resignation from John Inglis was read. Mr. Inglis was considered one of those of the session who was always willing to champion the cause of Dr. Hall. He merely stated in his letter that his place in the session could possibly be filled more suitably by some other member of the congregation.

Dr. Hall delivered a short address in which he said that the main purpose of the church was the promulgation of the spirit of Christianity. He cast no reflection on those who had quit the session, and made no suggestions for future action in the matter.

Stated Clerk Silas B. Brownell declared last night that it was his purpose to stand by Dr. Hall. He said that it was not his intention to resign, and that as long as the present pastor was acceptable to the majority he was willing that he should be retained.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington are at the Cambridge.

Lewis Cass Ledyard gave a dinner of twelve covers to men at the Metropolitan Club last night. The table decorations were red roses.

Prof. Elmer E. Wentworth lectured at Sherry's yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. This was the first of a series of six lectures on literary topics, to be held there on Thursday mornings in Lent.

Miss Kathleen Mathew delivered the second in her regular course of lectures on "Topics of the Day for Busy Women," at the home of Mrs. Daniel P. Ingraham, the Strathmore, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Clinton and Amity Streets, Brooklyn, announced to his parishioners yesterday his engagement to Miss Florence C. Righter of Newark, N. J. Dr. Alsop said that no definite date had yet been set.

Mr. Arthur W. Soper gave a luncheon at her home, in the Valencia, 150 Central Park South, yesterday. About a dozen young women, friends of her daughter, Miss Mary T. Soper, were present. The prevailing tone of the luncheon was pink, and bridesmaid roses were used as table decorations.

On Friday evening, March 4, there will be a concert, of which Carl Loewenstein, the manager of the Seidl subscription concerts, will have charge. They are to be in aid of the widows and orphans of the men killed by the explosion on the Maine. President McKinley, Gov. Black, and the Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and the Acting Governor of New Jersey will be asked to attend, and besides the musical programme there is expected to be speaking by well-known men.

Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin are the patronesses for a Lenten course of lectures on "The History of Music," to be given at the home of Miss Zimmerman, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, on Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock, commencing March 8. Miss Sarah C. Very gives the course, and opens it, as usual, with "Survey of the Art." The money netted by the lectures will help provide a playground and vacation house at Bloomfield, N. J.

ZOLA VERDICT SUSTAINED

Premier Meline Supports It and the Chamber Votes Confidence in His Government.

THE FRENCH ARMY DEFENDED

M. Meline Says Not a Single Officer Has Been Guilty of Plotting Against His Country — Agitation Injurious to France.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies was thronged to-day. It was decided to request the Premier, M. Méline, to discuss immediately interpellations of MM. Hubbard and Gautier relative to the conviction and sentence of M. Zola yesterday.

M. Hubbard, Radical, asked whether Gens. Pellieux and Boideffre had intervened at the trial by authorization or order of the Minister for War, Gen. Billot. Continuing, the Deputy spoke, amid incessant interruptions, on the danger of a religious war, and concluded by inviting the Government to end the tumult and rioting in the streets.

M. Viviani declared that the Socialists, although they might be divided relative to the Dreyfus case, were in entire accord in regard to the prerogative of civil over military power. The speaker then referred to the "coalition of the chiefs of the army with the clergy," and expressed the belief that liberty was menaced. Therefore he asked the Chamber to protest against the attitude of the Generals. [Applause from the Leftists and uproar from the Centrists.]

Premier Meline's Reply.

M. Méline replied: "Popular, democratic justice has given a verdict after a military court, and the country will accept it. Gen. Billot gave no order to the Generals summoned to testify before the tribunal of the country. One General has been accused on account of his utterances. Undoubtedly he spoke a word too much; but you must remember the frightful charge thrown in his face."

Continuing, M. Méline said the charges made against the army were unjust, and he asserted that there was not a single officer who had been guilty of plotting against the country, even in his dreams, adding: "Our officers are haunted by other dreams." [Cheers.]

"If, after yesterday's verdict," the Premier further remarked, "the agitation continues, we shall know that the matter has been made a party question. Enough injury has already been done to the nation. The life of the nation has been arrested. A portion of the foreign press has gathered all the ill we have been saying among ourselves. It will always be punishment for those who speak ill of France to receive foreign applause.

Example of Other Countries.

"Every day there are cases of espionage abroad. Did the French press get excited about them, as the foreign press did about Dreyfus? No. There is a moral to be drawn therefrom, that the present agitation must be ended [Loud cheers]—must cease in the interest of the army, in the interest of public tranquillity, in the interest of our external safety, and in the interest even of those who embarked so foolishly and audaciously in this campaign, which might take us back to the age of intolerance."

The Premier then scoffed at "that intellectual élite which closed its eyes and ears to the country and uncovered open wounds which the Government was trying to cicatrize."

"The Government," continued the Premier, "intends to impose peace upon all, and will take the measures which the circumstances demand. No one, after yesterday's verdict, could raise the discussion of good faith, and, if the present laws do not suffice, the Government will ask the Chamber for another vote, which will prove that when patriotism is involved divisions among us disappear." [Prolonged applause.]

M. Coujon moved that M. Meline's speech be posted throughout France, and the motion was adopted.

M. Cavaignac, the former Minister, then reproached the Government with not uttering the whole truth at the trial, and with insufficiently defending the officers. He also said he wanted a powerful army, but one subordinate to civil power.

The Government Sustained.

The debate was then closed, and several motions were presented. The Premier accepted a vote of confidence, approving of the declarations of the Government. M. Habert, Rallied Revisionist, suggested the addition of the words "and doing homage to the national army for the loyalty of its chiefs." M. Meline, however, rejected this proposed addition, on the ground that the army ought to stand outside of parties. The Chamber of Deputies then voted confidence in the Government—yeas 416, nays 41.

M. Castelin asked whether the Government intended to "amnesty the Dreyfus syndicate" or make inquiries as to the identity of the responsible parties.

M. Meline replied that the Government could make an investigation, but, he added, it would be within the limits of existing legislation.

Gen. Billot Attacked.

M. Roche, Socialist, amid general inattention, questioned the Government as to the alleged representations made to the Dreyfus family in the name of Gen. Billot, and attacked court-martials, saying they were tortures to private soldiers, a remark which brought forth protests.

Gen. Billot replied that he had sent no one to see the Dreyfus family, and indignantly protested against the insinuations made against him, asking for the passage of the order of the day pure and simple, which was adopted by a vote of 428 to 54.

M. Viviani asked urgency for a motion to grant amnesty to those who had been arrested on the charge of creating the disturbances in Algeria. M. Milliard, the Minister of Justice, in reply, said amnesty would be an act of weakness, and that the culprits must be punished. The urgency motion thereupon was rejected by a vote of 377 to 104.

The Government has dismissed M. Le Blois, one of the witnesses for M. Zola, from the position of Deputy Mayor of the Seventh Arondissement of Paris.

LABORI FILES AN APPEAL.

The Cases of Zola and Perreux to be Carried Up for Review.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Maitre Labori, counsel for M. Emile Zola, to-day lodged a notice of appeal on behalf of M. Zola from the sentence imposed upon him yesterday of one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

To-morrow a similar notice will be filed in the case of M. Perreux, nominal Director of the Aurore, in which the alleged libel appeared.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, who interviewed M. Zola yesterday, (Thursday,) says:

"He appeared fatigued, but was quite frank, natural, and unconcerned. He had not a word of regret or bitterness in his conversation, and he expressed great pleasure at knowing that foreign nations almost universally sympathized with him."

David Christian Murray, who interviewed Maitre Labori on behalf of The Daily News yesterday, says:

"M. Labori has little hope of a revision of the sentence, and no hope whatever of its reversal. M. Zola, however, will be even better treated than first-class misdemeanants in England. He will have a suite of rooms, access to books and newspapers, many personal comforts, and the privilege of receiving visits from his wife and friends."

Mr. Murray also interviewed M. Zola. The latter said he did not grieve for himself, but was cut to the heart by the condition of his country, that could sanction such a verdict. He declared that he would not abandon the crusade, but he said sadly:

"Where can we make the next appeal? Our lack of means is obvious. France believes her honor assailed, and, therefore, she is reluctant to be influenced even by foreign opinion. She would rather resent the attempt to impose foreign judgment upon her own free will. For the present patience is the only wisdom."

ENGLAND'S LOAN TO CHINA.

One-half of the Issue, Amounting to $40,000,000, Underwritten on the First Day.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Half the Chinese loan, amounting to £8,000,000 ($40,000,000,) was underwritten this afternoon. Some of the applications had to be rejected. The issue price is 90, and the interest from the loan is 4½ per cent. It will be offered publicly a week hence.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question, said Russia's pledge respecting free ports in North China was conveyed in the following note:

"Count Muravieff (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) has expressed great surprise at the agitation which appeared to prevail in England, both in the press and in official circles, on the subject of recent events in China, where English and Russian interests could not be seriously antagonistic. Count Muravieff observed that various English statesmen of position had recognized that it was perfectly natural Russia should wish for an outlet for her commerce on the coast of the North Pacific. Any such ports will be open for the commerce of the world, and England, whose trade interests are so important in this region, would share the advantage."

PRINCE HENRY AT SINGAPORE.

English Praise of His Tact in Dealing with Germans There.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 24.—The German warship Deutschland arrived here to-day. Prince Henry of Prussia landed and was received by the Governor, whose guest he will be during his stay here. The German Club of Singapore gave a fête to-night in honor of the Prince.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Singapore correspondent of The Times says:

"Prince Henry of Prussia has displayed the greatest tact in dealing with the Germans here. They proposed to read him a pointedly patriotic address, but, after seeing it, he declined to accept."

China Appoints an Englishman.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Hongkong says that Mr. Drummond, an Englishman, of Shanghai, has been appointed legal and foreign adviser to the Viceroy of Nankin, with the assent of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

WEST AFRICAN SITUATION.

Mr. Chamberlain Predicts a Peaceful Solution and Praises the Policy of France.

LONDON Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question as to the West African situation, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he expected a friendly and satisfactory settlement, but under the agreement with France he could not give details until the negotiations in Paris were ended. The difficulties, he observed, had not arisen regarding the delimitation of the Say-Borua line, but in the delimitation west of the Niger. Speaking generally, he would say that the competition of other nations had compelled Great Britain to adopt a more forward policy in the hinterlands of her African Colonies. From the French standpoint he could only admire the French policy which had carved out for France an enormous empire, from which she would in the future derive well-deserved benefits.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is a lamentable fact that we allowed ourselves to be forestalled in Sierra Leone and Gambia, and the Government determined that the same fate should not attend the Niger and the Gold Coast. Consequently, it decided to raise a frontier force under Capt. Lugard to occupy the hinterland of those territories. The creation of this force is necessary, whether the difficulties with France are satisfactorily settled or not."

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the Cabinet was united in its African policy. He believed the country also was united, and that, while ready to make concessions for the sake of maintaining peaceful relations with foreign powers, the country would not allow important British interests to be sacrificed.

Mr. Labouchere's motion to reduce the colonial vote was then rejected by a vote of 224 against 27.

THE BERING SEA INQUIRY.

Discussion of the Experts' Work in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—During the discussion of supply in the House of Commons today, T. Gibson Bowles, Conservative, member for King's Lynn, complained of the grant of £5,000 for the inquiry as to the Bering Sea seals. He described the mission as "unnecessary and unpractical."

George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the United States Government had constantly urged Great Britain to revise the Paris regulations earlier than the treaty provided. Great Britain had always replied that the question must be decided on the evidence of experts. An expert inquiry was then suggested, a commission was appointed, and it was subsequently decided to continue the commission.

Michael Davitt, Anti-Parnellite, member for South Mayo, said he thought the United States had been badly treated by England, and not England by the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF CAPE COLONY.

Changes Looking to Home Rule Approved by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, as set forth in a Parliamentary paper just issued, proposes that in future the differences between the British South Africa Company and the natives must be submitted to the Secretary of State, whose decision will be binding. In addition, the Administrative Council of Southern Rhodesia is to be augmented by four elected members to the Council, and sufficient of the Company's nominees to insure the Company a majority. Further, while the responsible expenditure of the Commandant of the forces will be paid by the Crown, he will cease to be a Deputy Commissioner, and the control of the High Commissioner will be based on information from the Imperial Resident Commissioner.

Mr. Chamberlain has also agreed that there shall be separate Administrators for Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and that there shall be only one Executive Council. The Government of Cape Colony has approved Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, regarding them as clearing the way for self-government and the probable eventual federal union of the Cape.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The morning newspapers and all parties concerned raise a chorus of approval over Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, which begins with the conversion of Rhodesia into a Crown colony. The arrangement is regarded as reassuring for the Transvaal, since the British Government is now responsible for any attack upon the Transvaal. The scheme does not affect Northern Rhodesia, which is left for future consideration.

Venezuela Boundary Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Sydney Buxton, Radical, member for Poplar, (Tower Hamlets,) questioned the Government as to the progress of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary arbitration. Mr. Curzon, in reply, called attention to the length of time necessary for delivering the cases, and said he could not promise an early settlement.

Queen's Drawing Room To-day.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Queen Victoria arrived in town to-day, and will hold a drawing room to-morrow. Her Majesty drove from the railroad station to the palace in semi-state, and was heartily cheered on her way there by the crowds in the streets.

Gladstone to Undergo an Operation.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it is informed that Mr. Gladstone will shortly undergo an operation to alleviate the pain caused by necrosis of the bone of the nose, from which, it is alleged, some of the specialists say he is suffering.

LETTERS BY SIR JULIAN.

Alleged Attempt Based on Them to Compel Pauncefote to Follow de Lome Out of the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Mail this morning alleges that attempts have been made by newspapers in London and New York to obtain some letters that the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is supposed to have written, containing strong expressions regarding the American Senate's rejection of the arbitration treaty.

The idea, according to The Daily Mail, was to compel Sir Julian to follow Señor Dupuy de Lome. The paper adds: "The campaign failed, but it is evident that Sir Julian Pauncefote will have to tread warily."

TO BOYCOTT W. R. GRACE & CO.

Grievance of the Nitrate Producers and Merchants of Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Iquique, Chile, says the nitrate producers and merchants have agreed to boycott W. R. Grace & Co. if that firm insists upon putting into force the contract for the purchase of iodine recently made with Federico Varela.

According to advices from Santiago de Chile, the Ascotan Borax Works have been sold to an English company for £90,000, ($450,000.)

ITALY'S CLAIM AGAINST HAITI.

Energetic Action Decided Upon to Compel a Settlement.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A special dispatch from Rome says:

"The Government has decided upon energetic action to compel Haiti to make reparation for the illegal sequestration of the property of an Italian steamer at Port au Prince."

Italy has long had claims against Haiti, and these, it is alleged, she has frequently endeavored to press to a settlement. The claim referred to in the foregoing dispatch has been pending since 1896. It is the case of a merchant at Port de Paix, whose vessel and cargo, worth $80,000, were, it is alleged, illegally seized and sold by the Haitian Government.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S LOSS.

The Daily Mail Announces that New Zealand Has Deserted.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Mail announces to-day that "New Zealand has deserted the Imperial Institute."

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. In the main its aims were to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade.

The foundation stone was laid by the Queen on July 4, 1887, and the formal inauguration by her Majesty took place in May, 1893. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the empire are in the galleries, and the institute, which is one of the chief sights of London, has from the first been regarded by the imperial Government as furnishing one of the strongest bonds between the mother country and the colonies, especially the Australian.

SOME FEBRUARY WEDDINGS.

Miss Florence Nightingale Rosenbaum Married to Herbert J. Carr at Delmonico's.

The large ballroom in Delmonico's was the scene of one of the most attractive weddings of the month yesterday evening. The bride was Miss Florence Nightingale Rosenbaum, daughter of the late Albert S. Rosenbaum, who was a well-known New York business man, and the bridegroom was Herbert J. Carr, a commission merchant of this city, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Carr of 59 East Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, performed the ceremony.

About two hundred persons were present at the wedding, which took place shortly after 6 o'clock, under a canopy of white lilies, roses, and greens, and a floral wedding bell.

The bridal procession entered while the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played. The best man was Walter Carr, the bridegroom's brother, and the ushers were Dennis Brussels, Frederick Plaut, Louis Frankfelt, David Metzger, Milton Rosenbach, and Albert J. Seligsberg. The maid of honor was Miss Minna Boehm. The bride came in on the arm of her brother-in-law, Solomon K. Lichtenstein, who gave her away. She wore white satin, with a point lace yoke and pearl-embroidered corsage, and carried white orchids, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms.

After the ceremony the guests enjoyed a wedding supper, served at small tables. The services of Franko's Orchestra were put in requisition for a dance after the supper. There was an effective display of fine gowns.

Mr. Carr and his bride will spend two weeks in the South and then return to this city. On April 16 they will sail for Europe, to be gone eleven or twelve weeks.

CONCERT FOR CHARITY.

Workingman's School and District Nursing Department to Benefit.

An entertainment for which careful preparation has been made will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening in aid of the Workingman's School founded by the Society of Ethical Culture and the District Nursing Department, a branch of the same society's work. One of the chief features of the evening will be the first entire production in New York of Goring-Thomas's cantata, "The Swan and the Skylark." Anton Seidl will conduct the work. The soloists in the cantata will be Mme. Clementine De Vere, soprano; Miss Josephine Jacoby, contralto; Evan Williams, tenor, and Charles W. Clarke, baritone. The chorus will be sung by a new organization called the New York Choral Association, under the direction of Tallie Morgan.

Rafael Joseffy will give Chopin's concerto in E minor: (a) Allegro Maestoso, (b) Romanze, (c) Rondo; also concerto, A major, Liszt. Anton Seidl and orchestra are down for three numbers: The overture from "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; andante cantabile, Tschaikowsky, and the Prelude and Glorification, "Parsifal," Wagner.

There are a large number of distinguished patrons of this charity, among them being Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob Schiff, Oswald Ottendorfer, James McInery, and Louis Loeb.

Beth-El Sisterhood Benefit.

A special matinée in aid of Beth-El Sisterhood will be given Friday afternoon, March 4, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Broadway, corner of Thirty-eighth Street. The following companies and individual actors and actresses have united to present an unusually attractive programme: William H. Crane and his company, Lyceum Theatre Company, Henry Miller, Annie Russell, J. E. Dodson, Andrew Mack, Louis Mann, and Clara Lipman.

The Canadian Society's "Smoker."

The first "smoker" of the Canadian Society of New York will be given in the Fifth Avenue Hotel (Parlor D R) Monday, Feb. 28, at 8 P. M. All Canadians, whether they belong to the society or not, are cordially invited to attend.

A FREAK WHO FEELS NO PAIN.

Beno's Skull Trephined at Columbus Without Anaesthetics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Hally Beno, a freak who is apparently lacking the sense of feeling, and has been puncturing his flesh with needles and awls, allowed a number of surgeons to trephine his skull to-day. Some points of the needles are said to have penetrated the skull, and, being broken off, remained there.

It was to remove these that the operation was performed. No anesthetics were administered, and Beno was conscious during the operation. He laughed and talked while the surgeons worked, and said he felt no pain or inconvenience.

MAJOR ABIA A. SELOVER DEAD.

He Was for Thirty Years a Well-Known Figure in Wall Street Circles.

Major Abia A. Selover, for the past thirty years a well-known figure in Wall Street circles, died suddenly Wednesday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, of diabetes. He had been living at the Park Avenue Hotel for seventeen years, and on Wednesday decided to go to the hospital for a few weeks' treatment, where he suddenly collapsed and expired before any member of his family could reach his bedside.

Major Selover was born in Enfield, Tompkins County, N. Y., September, 1824, and in 1835 his father moved his family to this city. In the following year they moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where young Selover attended the High School until the Fall of 1838, when he took up the study of law, but later gave it up and engaged in mercantile business.

When the Mexican War broke out, in 1846, young Selover, then twenty-two years of age, enlisted in the Federal Army, and was ordered to Point Isabel, Texas. The transport conveying the troops, however, came in collision with a steamer, about fifty miles at sea, and was forced to return to New York, when the vessel sank. He was soon ordered to join Gen. Scott's army at Vera Cruz, and was attached to the staff of Major F. T. Lally, who commanded the expedition which left Vera Cruz to cut its way through to the City of Mexico.

After the City of Mexico had been taken he took an active part in the expedition under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Joseph Lane for the purpose of capturing Gen. Santa Anna. He was honorably mentioned several times in the official reports. After the Mexican war was over he gave up military life and came to this city, where he entered the house of Jonas Conkling & Co. as salesman. In March, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, and was among the early pioneers of California. He was elected a member of the first Common Council of the city, and was also appointed Chairman of the Committee of Health and Police, and rendered great service at the time of the memorable cholera season.

He was a most intimate friend of Senator Broderick, and was seated at the table when Judge Terry offered Senator Broderick the insult which resulted in the death of the latter in a duel. In 1852 he joined an expedition having for its object the conquest of the Sandwich Islands, King Kamehameha having approved of the undertaking. The expedition was abandoned, however. At the commencement of President Pierce's Administration he was offered the position of Postmaster of San Francisco, but declined all political honors, and entered the real estate business under the firm name of Selover & Sinton. In 1858 he associated himself with Frémont in the Mariposa estate, consisting of an area of seventy square miles, which was sold in 1863 to a company in Wall Street for ten millions in stock and one and a half millions in bonds.

At the outbreak of the civil war Major Selover went to Europe for the purpose of buying arms for the Federal Government, and returning shortly afterward entered the busy life of Wall Street, where he made and lost several fortunes. One of his most unpleasant experiences occurred in 1878, when he formed a pool with Jay Gould and James R. Keene to put down the price of Western Union. Keene and Selover sold the stock industriously, but some unseen influence kept buying it in, and holding the price up. Major Selover and Keene suspected Jay Gould, and the former's suspicion became so firmly rooted that meeting Mr. Gould in Exchange Place one day, near Broad Street, he picked him up and threw him into the area of a barber's shop. Gould picked himself up and walked off without saying a word, but Major Selover's impulsive action cost him many thousands of dollars thereafter. He retired from active business about six years ago.

In 1849 Major Selover married Miss Harriet Arms in Buffalo, but had been a widower for the past twenty years. A sister, Mrs. L. L. Dunham, who lives at 200 West Seventy-eighth Street, survives him. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Simon Lazard.

Simon Lazard died, according to news received in this city yesterday, at his home, 48 Rue Bellesfeuilles, Paris. He had been ailing for some time, but his condition was not regarded as serious. He died, however, a few days after dangerous symptoms were noted.

M. Lazard was born at Sarreguemines, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1830. When a youth he went to New Orleans, learned the dry goods business, and established the dry goods house of Lazard Frères, with Alexandre Lazard, Elic Lazard, who died last year; David Cahn, and Alexander Weill. The house prospered exceedingly, and when the '49 fever reached the South the firm decided to go to California and invest its large capital there. Its first venture was in dry goods, and its wealth grew apace from 1850 to 1860, when Simon Lazard left America for Paris, where he had since remained.

The firm went into the banking business in 1875 and established banking houses in the style of Lazard Frères in New York, London, and Paris. It never knew a business adversity or forgot that the foundation of its success was laid in the United States.

"It is not too much to say," said a member of the house yesterday, "that, while our dealings are vast, our favorite customers have been and are Americans. And our feelings may be understood when we say that in the many visits of condolence that were paid at our office to-day we found an additional source of grief. It accentuated our estimate of our loss.

"One man especially told a story that illustrated Simon Lazard's traits. He said that when once in Paris he was without a sou, while controlling vast sums. He was unknown to Mr. Lazard, but visited him. He wanted 20,000 francs, and arrangements were made to let him have that amount when he should identify himself, and to stave off personal embarrassment Mr. Lazard gave him a handsome sum simply because he was an American."

As a financier Mr. Lazard was of uncommon ability. He possessed tact and qualities of head and heart that gained him lasting friendships. He was thoroughly domestic, and his life was devoted to his family and his business. He is survived by his widow and four daughters and two sons, who are learning the business of banking in the Paris house.

Frederick Turner Brown.

Frederick Turner Brown, one of the Stock Exchange members of H. L. Horton & Co., 66 Broadway, died yesterday at 673 Madison Avenue. He had been ailing through inflammatory rheumatism for several weeks, but died suddenly of complications resulting from the attack. Mr. Brown was born at Boston in 1838, and was educated in private schools for a business life. When a youth he found employment with the old stock broking and banking firm of Blake Brothers of Boston. He was soon promoted to a position of trust, and when still a young man, a partnership in the house of his father was given him, the firm then being Benjamin Brown & Sons, bankers and brokers. He then became a member of the Boston Stock Exchange and later disposed of his seat.

Coming to New York in 1871 Mr. Brown acquired membership in this Stock Exchange and became a partner with H. L. Horton & Co. He became a member of the Union League Club in 1882, and was prominent in its affairs. He was also a member of the Riding and New York Yacht Clubs. He is survived by his widow and their children—Philip T. Brown, a member of the Stock Exchange and with H. L. Horton & Co.; Malcolm Emmons Brown, at Harvard College; Mrs. John W. Harper, and Miss Margaret Emmons Brown. Mr. Brown attended All Souls' Unitarian Church, though not a member of the congregation.

Robert Dodd Weekes.

Robert Dodd Weekes died Wednesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., after a brief illness. Mr. Weekes had recently finished a translation from the original Greek of the New Testament, which has been published. Another work which he had just completed was a genealogy of the Weekes family in this country and England, running back to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Weekes was born in Clinton, N. Y., on April 4, 1819, and was a son of the Rev. Dr. William R. Weekes, who was a pastor in this city from 1832 to 1845. He learned the printer's trade, and for many years worked as a compositor. By his own exertions he acquired a liberal English and classical education. For many years he was Professor of English Literature and Farm Economy at the Michigan Agricultural College. Since 1860 Mr. Weekes had been employed by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. He was the senior Deacon of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, where the funeral services will be held this afternoon. His wife, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

Archbishop James V. Cleary.

James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Ontario, died at Kingston yesterday. The Archbishop was born in Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland, in 1828, and received the appointment of Bishop of Kingston in 1880. He was raised to the Archbishopric in 1889. He took an active part in political matters and in the separate school question, and bitterly opposed the liberal settlement. He accomplished much in the organization of missions.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Clara Stoddard, wife of Gideon Stoddard of Philadelphia, died yesterday from pneumonia, at the Hotel Metropole, Chicago. She was reputed to be one of the wealthiest women in the United States.

M. W. Galt, a well-known jeweler of Washington, died there suddenly on Wednesday night. He was over seventy years of age. His son-in-law, Mr. Fendall, a lawyer, died suddenly in the Waldorf Hotel in this city a few days ago.

Richard E. Relyea died suddenly yesterday at his home, 187½ Halladay Street, Jersey City, from paralysis. He was sixty-three years old, and for thirty-three years had been engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Hudson City. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Ex-Judge Eliot Anthony of the Superior Court, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Illinois, died in Chicago yesterday. He was seventy years of age. Many years ago Judge Anthony was connected with the Kirkwood Academy at Clinton, N. Y., and one of his pupils was ex-President Grover Cleveland.

The Rev. Ernest A. Hartman died Wednesday at San Rafael, Cal. He was born in Hoboken, and formerly was rector of churches in Gilbertsville and Oneonta, N. Y. He was a graduate of Lehigh University and of the General Theological Seminary in this city. He leaves a widow and two children.

Jeremiah Gray of Swansea, Mass., died on Wednesday night, aged eighty years. Mr. Gray was a printer, and for many years worked side by side with Horace Greeley at the printer's case. After leaving The Tribune, Mr. Gray went to California. Later he was employed in the Treasury Department at Washington.

William R. Brush, a prominent resident of Nyack, died yesterday at his home, of appendicitis. He lived four hours after an operation had been performed. Mr. Brush was Assistant Superintendent of the Worthington Pump Company. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Gen. Abram Merritt, once Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York State.

Henry Ten Eyck died Wednesday at his home, 302 Alexander Avenue, at the age of eighty-one years. He was born in this city, and after receiving a common school education learned the building trade. He later joined the police force, and for many years was connected as a Sergeant with the old Morrisania Police Court. He retired ten years ago. His father, Richard Ten Eyck, was President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company. His son, William H., is an ex-clerk of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Ten Eyck is survived by two sons and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at the house at 2 P. M. to-day, and will be conducted by the Rev. Joseph Reynolds. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

BIG LOSS OF A BUFFALO MAN.

Left His Pocketbook with $10,810 in a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Notes to the value of $10,000, drafts to the amount of $685, and $125 in cash, inclosed in a long leather pocketbook, constitute the missing property of a guest of the Parker House.

This afternoon Mr. L. L. A. Eberhardt of Buffalo, N. Y., went into the washroom of the hotel, laid down his pocketbook containing the above mentioned securities, and walked out, forgetting to take it with him. When he returned a short time later the wallet with its contents was gone. The police have been notified and will endeavor to find it.

The Bailey Jury Still Out.

The case of Frank Bailey, the lumber-barge Captain, who has been on trial before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for manslaughter, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. At 10 o'clock last night the jury reported that they had been unable to agree upon a verdict and they were locked up for the night. Bailey spent the night in the Tombs, although he had been out on bail up to the time the trial was finished. It was alleged on the trial that he set his dog after eleven-year-old Fannie Gallagher in 1893, and that the dog chased the child into the water, where she was drowned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Some new and exclusive
lines of table service.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

FLEMING.—Of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, Wilson, son of Matthew C. and Angeline W. Fleming, aged two and a half years.
Funeral, Cincinnati, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 25. Cincinnati papers please copy.

FROST.—Fifth Day, Second Month, 24th, 1898, Caroline Arnold Frost, daughter of the late Aaron and Lydia H. Frost.
Funeral from her brother's, A. V. Frost, 150 De Kalb Av., on First Day, at 3 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

HUMPHREY.—On Feb. 24, at the residence of Mr. Charles Parsons, Jr., 27 West 45th St., peacefully entered into rest B. Louise Davis, widow of the late Cyprian Nichols Humphrey.
Funeral service at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, Thursday, Feb. 24, Emilie Rambaut, daughter of Jeremiah and Carrie V. Lott, aged 15 years and 20 days.
Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 27, at the residence of her parents, 920 Flatbush Av., at 2:30 P. M.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, 1898, Alfred Ogden, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 365 West End Ave., Feb. 22, Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, eldest son of the late Samuel Wylly Pomeroy and Catharine Boyer Coolidge.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, Madison Ave. and 66th St., Friday, Feb. 25, at 11 A. M.

SNEDEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898, Samuel Sneden, aged 84 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Irvington Av., South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

SPALDING.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 24, 1898, of cerebral hemorrhage, Mary Seaton, younger daughter of Dr. George and Rebecca Atherton Spalding, aged 13 years.
Services at 248 Lenox Av. at 4 o'clock on Saturday. Burial at Amhurst, New Hampshire, on Monday. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.
Boston papers please copy.

TOD.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898, Andrew Tod, in the 80th year of his age.

WEEKES.—On Feb. 23, at his late residence, 57 Greenwood Ave., East Orange, Robert Dodd Weekes, in the 79th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Congregational Church, Harrison Street, on Friday the 25th inst., on the arrival at the Brick Church Station of the D., L. and W. R. R. train leaving New York at 3 P. M. and Newark at 3:33 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDERSON, Jane, 33 W. 20th St.	57	22
BLACKMORE, Esther, 1,142 1st Av.	66	22
BENEDICT, W. F., 133 E. 84th St.	58	22
BROWN, James, Woodlawn	57	20
BICKHARDT, Amelia, 1,280 N. Park Av.	1	23
BAACKE, Carrie, Riverside Hosp.	3	22
BUTLER, James, 115 W. Houston St.	58	23
COLLIN, Eugene F., 505 E. 15th St.	4	22
CLEARY, Daniel T., 458 W. 18th St.	2	21
COLES, Ruth L., 212 W. 61st St.	3	22
COFFREY, James P., 226 W. 20th St.	32	22
CROWLEY, Susan, 135 W. 3d St.	68	22
CLAUSING, Ida M., 253 W. 24th St.	4	22
D'ANGELO, Cira, 242 Elizabeth St.	37	23
DI BUONO, Rosalia, 167 Mulberry St.	1	22
DE MARCO, Attorino, 334 E. 21st St.	2	23
DUFFY, Emily, 504 W. 28th St.	1	22
DE MENA, Mary, 556 W. 43d St.	25	23
DAVIS, Ann H., Almshouse	81	20
DOWNES, Lithie S., 321 W. 22d St.	47	22
DOWLING, Edward, St. Joseph's Hos.	23	22
DWYER, Annie A., 529 Morris Av.	22	23
FENDALL, Reginald, Hotel Waldorf	53	23
FLEMING, W., 2 Park Av.	2	23
FASIG, Jennie, 254 W. 13th St.	27	23
FELSKAN, Emilia, 502 W. 50th St.	27	23
GRANTZ, Henry, 2,463 8th Av.	67	23
GLUCK, Adolph, 191 Avenue C	5	23
GAFFNEY, Thomas, 133 Crosby St.	2	23
GUITEAU, John M., 408 4th Av.	65	23
HERRMANN, G., 327 E. 9th St.	59	23
HAUCK, George, 413 W. 50th St.	29	23
HIBBARD, Gertrude, 223 E. 85th St.	2	23
KOPSY, Mary, 151 W. 16th St.	1	23
KASTNER, Emil, 621 E. 11th St.	1	23
KEYES, W. S., 550 Greenwich St.	65	23
KLEIN, Rosie, 713 5th St.	24	23
KNAPPS, Elizabeth, 475 Robbins Av.	62	23
LEO, Donato A., 145 Sullivan St.	2	23
LINDENFELD, C., 585 Amsterdam Av.	1	23
LAMPARD, Amelia, 1,189 Washington Av.	78	23
LLOYD, Charles, 249 W. 26th St.	39	23
LARSON, Dorothea, 151 E. 26th St.	28	23
LAWLER, Hannah, 49 Washington St.	55	23
LYONS, T. J., Jackson Av. and 162d St.	26	23
McKENNA, Frank, 424 W. 45th St.	46	23
McTIGUE, Bernard, 1,889 3d Av.	54	23
McGUINNIS, W., 54 Oliver St.	65	23
McDERMOTT, Margaret, 662 E. 146th St.	2	23
MACK, Jennie, 8 Willett St.	2	23
MOLLAHAN, Ann, 537 W. 39th St.	18	23
MARION, J. W., 312 W. 134th St.	2	23
MATHAS, Sarah, Brooklyn	24	23
O'CONNELL, J. M., 73 W. 134th St.	15	23
O'BRIEN, Kate, 48 West End Av.	45	23
OGDEN, Alfred, 36 W. 20th St.	82	22
O'MARA, Delia D., 422 W. 24th St.	40	23
POCKETT, Elena, 55 Sullivan St.	1	23
POMEROY, C. C., 365 West End Av.	46	22
PERRY, John, 79 E. 119th St.	1	23
QUINN, E. E., 504 W. 24th St.	22	23
QUINLAN, W. J., 330 4th Av.	60	23
RYAN, Mary, Home for Aged	55	23
RYAN, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	29	23
STOTT, Minnie, 224 E. 21st St.	35	23
SOWARBY, Anna, 247 W. 125th St.	65	23
SCHUAGER, Louise, 234 E. 56th St.	1	23
SULLIVAN, Mary, 213 E. 70th St.	80	23
SHEEHAN, T. H., 223 E. 47th St.	61	23
SCHUNEMAN, Catharine W., 1,126 Park Av.	11	23
SMITH, James B., 46 W. 93d St.	7	23
SHEPPARD, Josephine, 541 W. 54th St.	3	23
SEIDLER, Frederick, Almshouse	80	21
SELOVER, Abia A., Park Avenue Hotel	75	23
TEN EYCK, Henry, 302 Alexander Av.	81	23
TRUAX, Eleanor, 1,425 Vyse Av.	32	23
UPTON, William, 105 E. 10th St.	55	23
VON VECHELN, Maria, 34 Division St.	73	23
WEISS, Sina, 151 W. 102d St.	43	23
WEINSHEIMER, J., 324 W. 40th St.	35	23
WALSH, Richard, 245 E. 28th St.	3	23
WALSH, Patrick, 410 E. 24th St.	47	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AVNETIN, Ester, 14 Moore St.	58	23
BOUTILLIER, Louis, Infants' Hosp.	1	23
BYRNE, Margaret, 40 N. Portland Av.	65	22
BERKOVITZ, Charles, 30 Ewen St.	2	23
BYRNE, James, 363 Willoughby Av.	52	22
BELCESKI, Leo F. F., 399 Oakland St.	1	23
BROOK, Jessie H., 383 Broadway	1	23
CARRAVALIO, Sylvester, 333 Manhattan Av.	60	23
COSTELLO, Margaret, 100 Hudson Av.	54	22
COONEY, Eliza, 818 Kent Av.	65	23
CARROLL, Johannah, 91 Ferris St.	5	22
CHAMBERS, John, 209 Park Av.	65	23
CONNORS, Ann, 170 Luquer St.	35	22
CANNER, Benjamin, 135 Franklin Av.	9	22
DORSCHER, Lillie, 119 McKibben St.	6	22
DANIEL, Alice M. M., 103 Duffield St.	27	22
EHRLER, Louise M., 147 Park Av.	75	23
FARREL, Sarah, 530 Central Av.	54	22
FOLS, Emma B., 750 Hart St.	2	23
GREENWOOD, Edward L., 157 Henry St.	56	23
HENRY, John, W. 1st St. & Park Av.	4	23
HARRVEY, Walter J., 266 8th St.	2	22
HAYDAN, William, St. Cath. Hosp.	35	22
HUNTER, William H., 141 Bergen St.	46	22
JOHNSON, George, W. Meadow Bank	55	23
JOSEPH, Gabriel G., 174 Dean St.	26	23
JOHNSON, Charles, St. Mary's Hosp.	45	23
KIRCHNER, Nicholas, 1,051 Tillary St.	30	23
KAUFMANN, Gottfried G., 544 Marcy Av.	58	22
KOLB, George, 22 Stagg St.	59	21
KERNER, John, 82 Bleecker St.	36	21
KLEPENSKZER, Fannie, St. Catharine's Hospital	19	19
KEELEY, Gertrude E., 1,296 St. Mark's Av.	1	23
LASKER, Rachael, 131 Sands St.	30	22
LOVE, Elizabeth, 351 De Kalb Av.	59	23
LAMBERT, Louisa, 580 Evergreen Av.	67	23
LAHEY, James, Jr., 1,297 Atlantic Av.	21	23
MILLER, Mary A., 226 Luquer St.	70	23
MULLIGAN, Walter, 528 Dean St.	1	22
McCAULL, James J., 212 Adams St.	44	23
McGRATH, Mary, 361 18th St.	22	23
NICHOLS, Hanna, 278 Evergreen Av.	35	22
OWENS, Richard H., 142 Penn St.	45	23
ROBINSON, William J., 140 Sands St.	1	22
SHIPMAN, Alfred, 454 Harmon St.	1	22
STEINHOPP, Charles, 83 Hall St.	1	22
SCHONMAKER, Susan M., 740 Monroe St.	90	22
SEELEY, Charlotte, 97 Eckford St.	65	22
STOCKS, Henry, 160 Cooper St.	75	23
TITHIAN, Emeline, 334 9th St.	78	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Pre-Eminently Great"

This Afternoon at 2:30
At the American Art Galleries.

TO-NIGHT at 8:30
AT CHICKERING HALL,
CONCLUDING
TO-MORROW AT 2:30
At the American Art Galleries,

THE NOTABLE
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CHARLES A. DANA.

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The ORIENTAL CERAMICS will be sold this Friday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 at the AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

The PAINTINGS will be sold THIS Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock at CHICKERING HALL. (Doors open at 8 o'clock.)

THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
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To be sold by order of Executor of the Estate of
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TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 1st and 2d, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-MORROW.

A Novel of the Graeco-Turkish War.
The Broom of the War-God.
A Story of the Recent War Between the Greeks and Turks. By HENRY NOEL BRAILSFORD. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

This remarkable picture of the actual conditions in the Greek army during the recent war is drawn by a writer of exceptional promise who served in the Foreign Legion. There are glimpses of Lamia, Pharsala, Larissa, Volo, Velestino, and Domoko. The author was one of the disorganized and leaderless assemblage which constituted the Greek army, and in his wonderfully graphic sketches of the conditions in the ranks, the incompetence of officers, and the attitude of the King and Crown Prince toward the war shed a new light upon the disasters of the campaign. The hero, an Englishman, embodies the characters and the feelings of his strangely assorted cosmopolitan comrades, and illustrates the psychology of war as displayed in a hopeless campaign.

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W. Seward Webb.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market very weak.

Close to 750,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices throughout the list went down, and at times what practically amounted to panic conditions ruled. At the close of the day, two or three slight rallies having intervened, quotations represented losses averaging over 2 per cent.

⁂

Bad Cuban news caused demoralization. Worse conditions were revealed in Associated Press dispatches published yesterday morning than Wall Street generally had apprehended. For the short account heavy sales were made from the start, but the great bulk of transactions at the opening of the market and throughout the rest of the day represented liquidation and were for the account of unfortunate customers of commission houses.

⁂

At the market's opening stop orders in large volume were reached, with results representing much severer losses than in any ordinary transactions would have been scored. Stop orders in Manhattan Elevated at 105, the highest price of the day, were concluded at 98. With such slumps in evidence, nervousness throughout the whole list was not to be wondered at; what most was occasion for surprise was that when the day's business was over net losses were not larger than the final prices showed them to be.

⁂

London again was a buyer of stocks. Out of the 730,000 shares which made up the day's business, probably over 100,000 were bought for European account. Not only the American stocks which are dealt in at London were taken yesterday by London investors, but purchases for the same account were made here of stocks which are without foreign market. Among such stocks are Burlington, Northwest, and Manhattan Elevated. The sharp break in Manhattan is said to have given certain foreign interests (having relations with George J. Gould through cable company connections) an opportunity to get about 10,000 shares of that stock around par.

⁂

Along with the stock market activity and weakness there came announcements of stiffer money rates, a fact which was used to help along bear campaigning. Among bankers, however, there is no expectation that interest charges can be much increased over what for some time past have been ruling rates.

⁂

Wall Street people closely identified with the interests of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt were yesterday outspoken in their belief that stocks at the decline were not only safe for investment, but sure soon to yield profits. They pointed out that aside from Spanish war clouds there is not a feature in the situation to cause discouragement. Against this one deterrent there are a hundred factors warranting business confidence.

The short interest in the market is in some quarters unwieldy, notably so in stocks which recently have been most under pressure, like Manhattan Elevated and Sugar Trust. Any good news would hurry a long line of shorts to cover, with incidental advances that might probably extend several points.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 126½, a decline of ⅛, and $5,500 do, coupon, at 125½, a decline of 2 per cent.

In State securities, $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71@70¾.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Homestake Mining 1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	12	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Manhattan Cons.	5¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Met. Street R'way.	8⅞
American Express	1	Michigan Central	1⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
American Tobacco	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Ann Arbor	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	2¼
Ann Arbor pf.	½	National Lead Co.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	National Lead pf.	3¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Balt. & O. S. W. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	¾
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	2¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Brooklyn Un. Gas	3½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Canada Southern	2¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Central Pacific	½		
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Chicago & Alton	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	3⅛	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & E. Illinois	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi. Great Western	1	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅜	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Ore. Short Line	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Northwest	2⅝	Penn. R. R.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3	Peop. Gas, Chicago	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Clev., Lor. & W.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	4
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅛		
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	1¼	Pullman Car	3
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Reading	1¼
Consolidated Gas	3⅝	Reading 1st pf.	3⅜
Consolidated Ice	½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Delaware & Hudson	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	3⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Om.	4½
General Electric	2	So. Railway pf.	1½
Great Northern pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Illinois Central	1⅜	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	2⅝	Union Pac. pf.	2¼
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	¾
Laclede Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Lake E. & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Long Island	4	Wabash pf.	1⅜
		Western Union Tel.	1⅜

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & Nash. col. tr. 5s	2⅝	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

At., Top. & S. F. 4s	1¼	N. Y., O. & W. ref.	1⅝
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s	2	Nor. Pac. prior lien	1¼
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Nor. Pac., Tenn. 1st	1¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1½	Ore. Imp. Con., 5th in. pd.	3
Chi., Bur. & Qy., Neb. ext. 4s	1½	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	2
Chi. & Northwest s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	3
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 paid	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
Erie gen. lien	2¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	Southern R'y 5s	2
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	2
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	Tex. Pac. 2d	1½
Manhattan 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2
Met. Street 5s	1¼	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2
Mo., K. & T. 4s	1¾	Union Pacific 4s	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1¾	Wabash 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $170,228,641; balances, $9,810,289; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $411,648.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par.

VIEWS OF RUSSELL SAGE.

Mr. Russell Sage has lately been much quoted in Wall Street as taking disconsolate views of the security market situation. Mr. Sage said yesterday:

"I have not been expressing bearish sentiments. I am not bearish. To me it looks as if in the present situation there are opportunities which are exceptionally attractive to investors. There has been liquidation far beyond what even the worst phases of the Cuban situation warrant. Railroads like New York Central, Northwest, Burlington, St. Paul, and a long list of others are not ceasing in their vast increases of current earnings.

"The Cuban war scare is a bad factor in the business situation, but I do not believe that it will long bother us. I am firmly of the opinion that if we have suffered loss through Spanish assault we will have no difficulty in obtaining prompt reparation. War, to my mind, is out of all possibility.

"In the properties of which personally I know most—properties in whose management I have a voice, like Western Union and Manhattan Elevated—we are making a steady progress, which is yielding results favorable beyond what a year ago seemed probable.

"I believe that the moment there comes a natural abatement of the sensationalism recently prevalent we will see all of our good securities advance materially. It is certain that no business reason exists for Manhattan selling, as it did to-day, at and under par. I have no stock for sale at anything like present prices. I have, as I have often said, my stock entered in my assets at over 150, and I do not believe that 1898 will proceed far before that will be less than the market value.

"People who are getting scared now seem to me to be a little late in their nervousness."

SHARP DECLINE IN TRACTIONS.

Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan Elevated were probably the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market. About 48,000 shares of Manhattan changed hands during the day. It opened with wild excitement and with sales stretched over a range of 5 points—from 105 to 100. The stock closed on Wednesday at 107⅝. Soon after the opening yesterday it broke par and sold down to 98. Metropolitan opened at 141, a decline of 3 points from Wednesday's close, and rapidly declined another 9 points to 132. In both stocks there was a subsequent rally of over 3 points, and their net losses at the close of the day were 6 and 8⅞ points respectively.

It was the general belief that the break in the two stocks was due to forced liquidation of politicians' accounts, which, it is said, has been going on for the past three days, and which is understood to have been completed yesterday. Wall Street has a theory that the recent advance in the stocks with which Tammany interests were identified has resulted in heavy losses for many of the lesser political lights who came in around the top and who were used for unloading purposes by their political chiefs when the stocks' advances were over.

In the recent break in the two stocks the traders have been large sellers for short account, and there are many indications that both are heavily oversold. Any rally in the general market will probably bring about a rush to cover by these shorts.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday showed weakness, again selling down to 37. The support which kept the stock strong for some time recently has apparently been withdrawn, and although there is still buying by inside interests it is not large enough to offset the heavy sales of the stock by commission houses as well as by traders.

GOLD MAY COME.

Sterling exchange rates declined sharply yesterday in response to the stronger money market and the liberal offering of bills against London's recent security purchases. In foreign exchange circles the consensus of opinion seemed to favor a further decline, with possible importations of gold. It was pointed out that a continuation of the heavy London buying of securities must flood the market with security bills, and that any further fall in sterling rates will, in all probability, mean the return of American funds now loaning in Europe. The London money markets were easier yesterday, while those of New York were stronger than for some time.

CALL MONEY RATES HIGHER.

The new strength which the money market began to show on Wednesday resulted yesterday in a sharp advance in call money rates. Early in the day call loans were made at 4 per cent., and the bulk of the day's business in the call department was done at 3 per cent. Time money rates were also higher. In banking circles the advanced rates are looked upon as only temporary and the result of the stock market weakness and the Cuban sensationalism. With an abatement of the present excitement, rates are expected to get back to where they were recently.

SUGAR TRUST SHORTS.

Nearly 90,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock changed hands yesterday. The stock sold down close to 120, and made a net decline for the day of about 4 points. Again there were evidences of inside selling, although the traders furnished the bulk of the transactions in the stock. Professional operations in Sugar Trust are, of course, to be expected in a market like that of yeseterday, and they have in them no especial significance; but the steady supply of the stock from interests close to Sugar Trust management have in them much food for careful consideration. Sugar Trust insiders know full well the meaning of the Trust's proposed trade war, and the enormous expenses which it will necessitate. There is a large and unwieldy short interest in the stock, which in all probability will become nervous if the general market shows any tendency to react.

GOOD NEWS HELD BACK.

Several announcements of an encouraging character concerning the affairs of important corporations are being held back, awaiting a more opportune time. Important matters which have been pending for some time have been settled within the past few days, but the present state of Wall Street sentiment and the fear of Cuban news that would nullify the good effects of these announcements have prompted their withholding for the present.

SALES FROM OUT OF TOWN.

In the first two hours yesterday the houses with out-of-town connections were heavy sellers for that account. Boston sold Burlington, General Electric, Leather preferred, and Sugar Trust. Philadelphia sold Pennsylvania Railroad, the Readings, and small lots of the Northern Pacifics. Chicago was a large seller of People's Gas and of Burlington and the other Granger railroad stocks. Later in the day Boston and Philadelphia houses turned buyers, but Chicago kept up its bearishness and its sales. People's Gas has of late been a pet with Chicago bears, and in addition to their sales they have been sending to Wall Street many hints of developments likely to be made public in the near future which are to be bearish on the stock. Wall Street bears much bearish talk on People's Gas at the present time which does not altogether agree with the steady buying by inside interests.

UNION PACIFIC BUYING.

Reorganization interests were large buyers of the Union Pacific stocks yesterday. The common was one of the firmest stocks on the list. Its opening price, which was at a considerable decline, was its lowest, and it recovered during the day sufficiently to make its net loss only a fractional one. The preferred stock, of which over 40,000 shares changed hands, sold down to 51 and made a net decline of over 2 points. London was a large buyer of both stocks and also of the Union Pacific bonds. Wall Street men close to the Reorganization Committee are authorities for the statement that important announcements are shortly to be made regarding new Union Pacific acquisitions.

ST. PAUL AND THE GRANGERS.

In the first hour yesterday the commission houses were large sellers of the Granger stocks. Much of the liquidation was forced, this being true particularly of Rock Island, where one block of 5,000 shares was thrown upon the market, resulting in a notable break. Of St. Paul and Burlington, the out-of-town centres were large sellers, the Boston houses all figuring in the sales of Burlington. St. Paul was by far the strongest of the group, and, in fact, one of the strongest of the active stocks on the list. Its opening loss was trifling compared with those made by other stocks, and it closed with a net decline of 1 point, against Burlington's 3⅛ points and Rock Island's 3. Standard Oil interests were again heavy buyers of St. Paul, steadily taking the stock which commission houses threw over and traders sold short. Over 60,000 shares of St. Paul were traded in. The transactions in Burlington aggregated over 42,000 shares. This stock was erratic, and fluctuated within a comparatively wide range. Rock Island was less active than the other two Grangers, but its fluctuations were equally violent. Standard Oil interests were buyers of Burlington and Rock Island, being credited with taking about 5,000 shares of each. Flower brokers were also buyers of Rock Island.

JERSEY CENTRAL IN 1897.

The Jersey Central report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1897, was officially given out yesterday. President J. R. Maxwell, in addressing the stockholders of the company, says:

"The gross earnings for the year aggregated $13,212,772.21, as against $13,117,350.46 for the year 1896, an increase of $95,421.75, which, together with a decrease of $149,896.97 in the cost of operating, has resulted in an increase in the net earnings of $245,318.72, as compared with the preceding year.

"The operating expenses, as heretofore, cover all expenditures for repairs, charges for reduction in value of equipment and other property, and also include expenditures for renewals of bridges, buildings, and wharves, substitution of heavier rails, and other construction.

"The charges to capital account for the year amounted to $129,543.41, representing disbursements for construction of new railroad, sidings and connections, and purchases of land, equipment, &c.

"The coupons, amounting to $428,120 on $6,116,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company consolidated mortgage bonds, owned by the company, the payment of which has been deferred, have not been included in the income account for the year or in the balance sheet attached hereto."

The report gives the following income statement and balance sheet:

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR.

Gross earnings		$13,212,772.21
Operating expenses and taxes		8,168,671.00
Net earnings		$5,044,101.21
Income from investments: Revenue from stocks, bonds, loans, and real estate, including premiums on bonds sold		$698,139.32
		$5,742,240.53

FIXED CHARGES.

Interest on bonded and other debt	$3,027,755.27	
Proportion of earnings due for rentals under leases of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and other lines	1,627,868.17	4,655,623.44
Surplus for the year		$1,086,617.09

DIVIDENDS.

Against the surplus there is chargeable for dividends on the capital stock, declared for the quarters ended March, June, September, and December, of 1 per cent. each		$899,880.00
Cash surplus credited to profit and loss account		$186,737.09

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Railroad and appurtenances, including purchased lines, other property, and real estate		$36,508,587.53
Cost of equipment, less depreciation charged off		14,296,167.55
Stocks of other companies, owned		7,658,479.45
Bonds of other companies, owned		15,353,408.74
Cash on hand	$488,419.00	
Accounts due from agents, companies, and individuals	3,510,651.17	
Bills receivable and other debts due company	4,507,986.58	
Materials and supplies	259,090.49	8,766,147.24
		$82,582,790.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$22,497,000.00
Consolidated bonds, 1899	$3,836,000.00	
Long Branch and Sea Shore bonds, 1899	197,000.00	
New Jersey Southern bonds, 1899	411,000.00	
Bonds, (consolidated mortgage,) 1902	1,167,000.00	
Convertible debenture bonds, 1908	465,000.00	
General mortgage registered bonds, 1987	13,696,000.00	
General mortgage coupon bonds, 1987	30,228,000.00	
Real estate bonds and mortgages	307,100.00	50,307,100.00
Current cash liabilities for wages, supplies, &c	$1,227,860.50	
Interest and rentals due	1,113,924.75	
Other indebtedness and accrued charges, including taxes in litigation	1,540,277.84	3,882,063.09
Contingent fund	$522,975.05	
Profit and loss	5,373,652.37	5,896,627.42
		$82,582,790.51

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Transcontinental rate war to be confined to the St. Paul gateway.

Election of H. L. Wardwell, G. Lee Stout, Jr., George W. Davis, and Howard Gould to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Conference in Chicago of Presidents of granger roads regarding Denver fast-train service.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $603,000 additional Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Official statement that since Brooklyn Rapid Transit's cars began to run over the bridge, the earnings of the company have increased $1,000 to $1,500 per day.

Weakness of sterling exchange. Reduction of half a cent in posted rates.

Heavy oversubscription for the 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gaslight Company of Philadelphia.

Introduction of a bill in the Assembly to make the maximum mileage charge two cents on roads owned by the Long Island Railroad.

Further break in United Gas Improvement in the Philadelphia market from 106¾ to 97½.

Increase in the rate of discount by both the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal. The first-named from 12 to 13, and the latter from 11 to 12.

Notification by Southern Pacific to its connections not to accept business on the basis of rates made by the North Pacific coast lines.

Contract for 5,000 new box cars for Union Pacific to be awarded in a few days.

Sharp decline in Standard Oil shares in the outside market, followed by an equally sharp rally.

Chicago dispatches stating that Atchison is prepared to cut rates if Presidents fail to reach agreement concerning Denver fast-train service.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in February showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,970
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	2,200
Denver and Rio Grande	35,600
International and Great Northern	206
Iowa Central	2,292
Kansas City Suburban Belt Line	2,561
Rio Grande Western	8,300
Wabash	16,676

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Weakness characterized the outside security market yesterday and traction and natural gas stocks, alike in their inactivity, were quoted at lower prices. With limited trading, ferry stocks showed a marked decline. Illuminating gas local and out-of-town stocks were also lower. In some of the local gas securities no bids were made at anything like the sales immediately preceding.

The interest of the day was absorbed by the industrials. Most of the trading was in this list. Standard Oil was the most active of these stocks, selling down under 350, a decline of about 20 points. At this price large buying orders appeared, and the stock subsequently advanced and closed with a net loss for the day of about 5 points. Malt common and preferred were both weak. Glucose common made a decline of about 2 points, while the preferred went down nearly 1 point. Glucose seemed to have the best support of any of the active stocks. Biscuit common showed some weakness and was inactive, offered at 22, while the preferred, without sales, was offered at 80. These figures bring the subscription down to the original price. Wagner shared in the general weakness, and only small lots were wanted.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	7	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43½	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	180	185
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	63	64
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104¼
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83⅝	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103⅝	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	36	36½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	115	116½
Malt common	21½	23
Malt preferred	70	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com	20	22
National Biscuit pref	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	364	367
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	164
Worthington Pump pf	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56½. Sales of 1,000 ounces at 56½.

Bar silver in London, 25 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .35, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .95, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 10 Homestake at .41½, 500 Horn Silver at 1.35, 1,000 Isabella at .26, 100 Mollie Gibson at .23, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,500 shares of Miami sold at .38¾ buyer 60, 500 Rocky Mountain at .14½ buyer 60, 10,900 Waldorf at .07½@.06½, 500 Yukon at .10½ buyer 30@10½ buyer 30, 5,000 Alamo at .02⅝@.02½@.02¾, 700 Anaconda at .40@.39, 700 Anchoria Leland at .94½@.95, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11½@.11¾@.11¼, 54,000 Cannon Ball at .003¾@.004 cash, 1,200 Elkton at .75½@.75¾@.75¾, 500 Garfield Gr. at .07¼, 1,700 Golden Fleece at .47@.47¼, 100 Isabella at .26¼, 5,000 Justine at .02 cash @.02¼ buyer 30, 300 Lillie at .75¼ buyer 30@.74¼, 2,700 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20¼@.20, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .12¾ buyer 30@.14 buyer 30, 500 Portland at .75½@.75, 91,000 Sentinal at .003¼@.003¾ cash, 2,200 Union at .13 seller 30@.14 buyer 30@.12¾, 5,000 Work at .03½@.03⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 83½; New York Central, 1½, to 115; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 39⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 56½; Erie, ⅝, to 14⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 12; St. Paul, ⅛, to 95⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 10. British consols were steady at 112 11-16 for money and 112¾ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £606,000, circulation decreased £63,000, bullion increased £543,351, other securities increased £2,711,000, other deposits increased £1,640,000, public deposits increased £1,716,000, note reserve increased £575,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 45.77 per cent., is now 44.10, as compared with a decrease from 53.76 per cent. to 53.41 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 17,950,000f., treasury accounts current decreased 3,900,000f., gold in hand increased 1,925,000f., bills discounted decreased 950,000f., silver in hand increased 4,825,000f. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 70c., and exchange on London was 25f. 27½c.

In London American eagles were quoted at 76s. 4½d., and bar gold at 77s. 9¼d.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Hanover	390
Chase National	400	Irving	147
Chatham	290	National Union	280
City	800	New Amsterdam	245
Columbia	150	New York	236
Commerce	205	New York County	800
Continental	127	Seventh National	108
Garfield National	750	Tradesmen's	110
Greenwich	165		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The local market lapsed into dullness on receipt of news of New York's panic, and, outside of a general weakness in the whole list, notably in the coppers and the twelve-point drop in Bell Telephone, there were no special developments. Why the coppers should be weak was not apparent, unless it be a sympathetic weakness, for the copper situation never was better. A New York bid of 11⅝c, with a possible 11¾c, was received for 150,000 pounds of copper, which does not look much like a break in the metal, unless it be a break for higher prices.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220½	222
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	..	164
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	110⅝	112
Fitchburg pf.	99	99½
Old Colony	..	193
Oregon Short Line	27	..
West End	81½	81¾
West End pf.	103	104

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¼	1⅝
Arnold	7¾	..
Atlantic	29½	30½
Boston & Montana	173½	173⅞
Butte & Boston	23¼	23½
Calumet & Hecla	..	520
Centennial	10	10¼
Franklin	14¼	14½
Gold Coin Mines	1½	..
Napa, quicksilver	7½	8
Osceola	39	39¾
Pioneer, gold	4¾	5
Quincy	..	110
Santa Ysabel	5½	6½
Tamarack	150	153
Tecumseh	2¼	..
Wolverine	20⅝	21

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	250	251
Dominion Coal	20¼	20⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	..	68
General Electric	31	..
General Electric pf.	90	..
Illinois Steel	46	49
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¾	22
Mexican Telephone	.70	..
Philadelphia Company	30	31
United States Rubber	15½	17
Westinghouse Electric	23	24½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	2	..
Merced Gold Mining	4¾	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—While the Philadelphia market as a whole was steady in comparison with New York, it nevertheless gave evidence of heavy liquidations. Especially was this the case in United Gas Improvement, which reacted nearly ten points, to 98, in the first half-hour. Only a few days ago it commanded 114. Extensive selling of Philadelphia Traction lowered ti to 80. Electric and People's Traction 4s fell from 83 to 80½, at which price one lot was for $60,000. Union Traction relaxed to 14½. The Choctaws moved with the tide. So did the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company shares, although they yielded little. Lehigh Valley went to 21, and Reading to 8 13-16. There was a general weeding out of weak accounts by commission houses, and little inclination on the part of new interests to take their offerings. This condition naturally accelerated the decline. There was some recovery before the close.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	21½
Northern Pacific common t. c.	2⅝	2⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	..
Pennsylvania	56	56⅛
Reading t. c.	9 1-16	9⅛
Reading 1st pf.	21¼	..
Reading 2d pf.	10 15-16	11¼
St. Paul	91⅝	91⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3¾
Philadelphia Traction	79⅝	79⅞
Metropolitan Railway	134	135
Baltimore Cons.	23⅛	23¼
Union Traction	14½	..
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	20¼	20½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	56	57
United Gas Improvement	101	101½
Electric Storage	20	22
Electric Storage pf.	23	25
Welsbach Light	34	36
American R. E. L.	..	5
Marsden	6¼	6¾
Choctaw	9	9½
Choctaw pf.	..	28½
Reading general 4s	83	84
Electric & People's 4s	80¼	81
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg	14½	14¾
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	48	48½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The slump in local stocks continued to-day. American Strawboard opened at 29¾, about a point below recent quotations, and fell to 27, closing at 27½. Lake Street Elevated sold from 11⅝ to 11¼, closing at 11½. West Chicago began at 98½, touched 97, and closed at 97 account and 97¾ second account. National Biscuit common started at 21, sold off ¼, and closed at 21½. The preferred opened at 80, touched 79½, recovered a little, went to 79, then to 78, and closed at 78½. Metropolitan bonds sold down to 80. West Chicago Consolidated fives were off, to 94½. Diamond Match dropped from 139¾ at the opening to 137, recovering half, and closing at 137.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136
National Biscuit Co. common	20⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	78
Brewing & Malting Co.	6⅛
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6⅝
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	30
Chi. Pkg & P. Co.	35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50⅝
International Packing Co.	20¼
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Chicago City Railway	242
North Chicago Street Railroad	218¼
West Chicago Street Railroad	96½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	11¼
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	8⅝
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.16	.18
Alpha Con.	.08	.10
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.23	.23
Best & Belcher	.38	.38
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.31	.29
Challenge Con.	.24	.27
Chollar	.35	.36
Confidence	.69	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	.87	.88
Con. Imperial	..	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.45
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.32	.35
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.33	.31
Occidental Con.	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.47	.49
Overman	..	.06
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.25	.25
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.00	.97
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con.	.36	.35
Utah Con.	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46½@47½; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¾	2¼	3
Anaconda	38	43	38	43
Anchoria	90	97	90	97
Argentum	19	20	20	20¼
Consolidated	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Elkton	76½	76⅝	75½	75⅝
El Paso	9	9¼	9⅞	10⅛
Gibson	19½	20	20	21
Gold Coin	90	92	90	92
Gold King	55½	58	55	57
Golden Fleece	45	51	45	51
Grouse	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Isabella	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	26½
Jefferson	4	5½	4	5½
Lillie	75	75½	75	75½
Matao	13½	14¼	13½	14½
Moon Anchor	99⅞	100	99	99⅝
Pharmacist	6	7	6	6½
Portland	78	78¼	78	79
Rawlings	16½	20	16	19
Rosa	12	14¼	13½	14
Union	13¼	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
Work	3¾	4	3⅞	4

Art Case Before the Board of Customs.

A number of tariff protests docketed under the head of sundries were heard by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. One case involved two pieces of Carrara marble statuary which were imported by Glaenzer Frères and Rheinboldt some time ago. Each piece is about four feet high. One is called "Innocence" and the other "At the Seashore." The customs officers at this port classified this importation as manufactures of marble, and assessed an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. The importers contend that the statuary should pay a duty of only 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 454 of the tariff law, which provides for statuary cut from a solid block by a professional sculptor. Testimony was taken relative to the origin and character of the two pieces in dispute, and the hearing will be continued to-day when it is expected that a number of sculptors will appear as witnesses.

Custom House Changes.

Charles T. Duryea, Deputy Collector in charge of the Fifth Division, bonded goods and warehouses, of the Custom House, resigned yesterday on account of ill health. He was appointed by Collector Daniel Magone in 1887. Col. H. Z. Swords was yesterday sworn in as a Deputy Collector by Collector Bidwell. He will have charge of the Sixth Division, Public Stores, of the Custom House, succeeding N. G. Williams.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. announce that, owing to the demand for the $7,500,000 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gaslight Company of Philadelphia having exceeded their expectations they have closed the subscription books, which were opened yesterday morning at 10 A. M. and advertised to close on Friday at 3 P. M. The amount applied for was many times in excess of the amount of the issue. Allotments will be between 15 and 20 per cent. of the amount asked for.

On March 1 the following coupons will be paid:

From the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the United Traction and Electric Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.

No. 19 of the general mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, at Gallatin National Bank, 36 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

I WOULD ADVISE THE PURCHASE OF stocks at present prices and stand ready to serve you. J. P. WINTRINGHAM, telephone 1232 Cortlandt, 36 Pine St., N. Y.; Atlantic Mutual scrip wanted; local securities bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1898.—Coupon No. 19, due March 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this company, due March 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Co. of New York. J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.
FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

New York, Feb'y 25th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Composite Type Bar Company will be held at its office, cor. Grand and Green Streets, Jersey City, N. J., Monday, March 7th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. C. SCHILLER, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	117	476	Adams Express	120	120	116	116	—12
18	18½	725	American Cotton Oil	19	19	18¼	18¼	—1¼
70½	72	165	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70	70½	70	70½	— ¾
125	126	186	American Express	126	126	126	126	—1
7¼	7½	2,250	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	— ⅝
18½	19½	831	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19	19	19	19	—1
121⅞	121⅞	39,230	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124¼	124¼	120⅝	121¼	—3⅝
110½	111	1,514	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¼	111¾	110½	111¼	— ½
88	88¼	14,878	American Tobacco	89	89	87⅞	88	— ½
113	115	145	American Tobacco pf.	115	115	115	115	—2
12½	14	100	Ann Arbor	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	—2¼
34	36	100	Ann Arbor pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
10⅝	10⅝	5,262	At., T. & S. F.	11	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
26⅝	26¾	10,132	At., T. & S. F. pf.	27	27¾	26	26⅝	—1⅛
15½	16⅛	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	15¼	15⅝	— ½
6	6⅝	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	— ⅝
2⅝	3	2,670	Bay State Gas	3¼	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
37⅞	37⅞	15,765	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39⅜	39⅜	37	37⅞	—2½
113	116	622	Brooklyn Union Gas	116	116	114½	114½	—3⅝
3⅝	4½	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4	4	4	4	— ½
29	30⅜	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	......
47	48	1,955	Canada Southern	48¼	48½	46½	47	—2½
82	82¼	600	Canadian Pacific	81½	82½	81½	82¼	— ⅝
13	14	270	Central Pacific	13	13½	13	13½	— ½
20¼	20⅝	9,735	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20	—1
163	..	100	Chicago & Alton	165	165	165	165	— ½
93⅛	93⅜	44,470	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94⅜	94⅜	91⅛	93⅛	—3⅛
54	55	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	55	55	55	55	—1
9⅞	10	4,240	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅛	10	—1
8	8½	725	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	7	8	— ⅛
27	28	645	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28¼	28½	27	27	—1⅜
91⅞	92	61,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	92½	92⅜	91⅛	91½	—1
145	146	467	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145⅝	145⅝	145½	145½	— ½
120	120¼	5,060	Chicago & Northw.	122	122	119½	120	—2⅜
173	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	
84	84½	18,425	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86⅝	86⅝	81⅛	84	—3
8	8½	250	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
28	28½	1,543	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅜
30	31	1,560	C., C., C. & St. L.	31	31	29¼	30¼	— ⅝
13¼	13½	1,315	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	13¼	13¼	—1½
19⅝	20	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20	—1⅛
5	6	450	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	5	5	—1¼
5½	6	710	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6¼	6	6	— ½
180½	181	4,615	Consolidated Gas	182	183	180	180¼	— ½
30½	31	200	Consolidated Ice	31½	31½	31	31	—3⅛
108⅝	110	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	108⅝	110	108⅝	109	— ½
150	152	50	Del., Lack. & West.	152¼	152½	152½	152¼	—1
46½	..	2,670	Denver & R. G. pf.	47½	47½	46¼	46½	......
11	14	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	11	11	11	11	—1½
5¼	7	175	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—3⅝
..	..	5	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133	133	133	133	—1½
13⅞	14	800	Erie	14	14	14	14	......
38⅝	39	8,000	Erie 1st pf.	38½	38⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅝
18	19	200	Erie 2d pf.	18⅛	19	18¼	19	— ⅝
31⅝	32	5,843	General Electric	33	33	30½	31⅛	+ ¼
148	150	200	Great Northern pf.	150	150	149	149	—2
30	40	10	Green Bay & Western	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1
92	97	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	91	91	91	91	......
29	30	10	Hawaiian Sugar	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	......
44	47	200	Homestake	46	46	46	46	
100½	101	2,720	Illinois Central	100¼	102	100	100½	+1
46	49	800	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅝
26	28	300	Iowa Central pf.	28	28	28	28	—2⅞
39	40	2,150	Laclede Gas	40½	40½	39¼	39⅝	—1
85	90	24	Laclede Gas pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	—1¼
15	15⅝	205	Lake Erie & Western	16	16	15¼	15¼	......
70	71	624	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	71	69⅞	70	+ ¼
191	192	3,522	Lake Shore	191	191½	190	191½	—1
40	50	100	Long Island	42	42	42	42	— ½
53½	53⅝	20,511	Louisville & Nashville	54½	54⅝	52	53⅝	—4
102⅞	102½	38,505	Manhattan Con.	105	105	98	102¼	—1⅝
135	135½	15,430	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141	141	132	135⅛	—5½
104½	105	2,500	Michigan Central	106	106	103½	105	—3⅞
26	27	300	Minn. & St. Louis	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
83½	86	37	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	—1⅛
53	54½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	53½	53½	53	53	......
59½	62	500	Minnesota Iron	59⅞	60	59⅝	59⅝	—2
11½	11⅝	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
35	35¼	6,380	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	36	34½	35	—1
25	25¼	12,845	Missouri Pacific	27	27	24	25	—1
27	28	200	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	—2¼
170	175	100	Morris & Essex	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	—1
30	31	2,510	National Lead Co.	31	31½	30	30	—2¼
103¼	104¼	260	Nat. L. Co. pf., ex div.	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼	—2
15	17	250	National Linseed Oil	17½	17½	17	17	—3¼
91¼	91½	6,625	New Jersey Central	91	93½	89	91¼	—1
111⅞	112	30,597	New York Central	112¾	112⅝	109½	111⅜	— ⅜
12½	13	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	12½	12½	—1¼
33½	35½	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	— ½
12	14	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	14	14	14	14	—3½
32¼	34	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	34	34	32½	32½	......
..	..	50	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	—1½
46½	46⅝	6,196	Norfolk & West. pf.	47	47¾	45½	46½	......
5¼	5½	1,800	North American	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅝	—1⅛
20⅝	20⅞	20,070	Northern Pacific	21½	21½	19	20⅝	......
59⅞	60	31,346	Northern Pacific pf.	60⅝	60⅞	58⅞	60	—1⅝
3½	5	50	Ontario Mining	3½	3½	3½	3½	—1¼
15¼	15½	2,400	Ontario & Western	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	
..	..	250	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
46	50	600	Oregon R. & Nav.	46	46	46	46	—1
27	27½	770	Oregon Short Line	27	27½	27	27	—4⅜
27⅝	28	4,555	Pacific Mail	28⅛	28½	26¼	27⅞	—2
112½	113	5,326	Pennsylvania Railroad	111⅛	113	111½	112½	—1
1	1¼	800	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1	—2
90	90¼	50,815	People's Gas, Chi.	91½	92½	88⅜	90	— ⅜
43¼	46	2,510	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	—1⅜
66	68	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	— ¾
176	177	1,797	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	175	178	175	176	—4
18¼	18⅝	6,970	Reading	19¼	19¼	18	18¼	—3
42½	43	11,729	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	41¼	42⅝	—1¼
22¼	23	7,605	Reading 2d pf.	22½	23	21¼	22	—3⅝
22¼	23	150	Rio Grande Western	23	23	23	23	—2
5½	6¼	700	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6	6	......
44	46	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	45	45	—1
54¼	55	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	—5
22½	23	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23	23¼	22½	23	......
4¼	5	300	St. Louis Southw.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	—2
9¼	10	201	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	......
66½	68½	1,220	St. Paul & Omaha	71	71	67	67	+ ¼
19	20	500	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	—4½
8⅝	8½	2,001	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	......
27¼	27¾	7,352	Southern Railway pf.	28½	28½	26½	27½	— ⅜
4¼	4½	10	Standard R. & T.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1½
19	19¼	4,671	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20	20	19	19¼	......
10¼	11	2,400	Texas Pacific	10⅛	10½	10	10½	—1⅝
28⅝	28⅞	19,585	U. P., all in. pd.	28	29½	26⅝	28⅝	— ¼
..	21¼	100	Union Pacific new	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
52⅝	52¾	38,348	Union Pacific pf.	53½	53⅞	51	52⅝	......
8⅝	8½	2,800	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	8½	9	8¼	8½	—2¼
42	45	11	United States Express	44	44	43	43	— ¾
60⅛	60½	2,635	U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61¼	59⅞	60½	......
16	17½	930	United States Rubber	16	16½	16	16	—1½
65¼	66½	1,335	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	65	65⅝	—2
7	7¼	1,760	Wabash	6½	7	6½	7	—1
15⅝	15½	5,460	Wabash pf.	16	16	15	15⅛	......
115	120	10	Wells-Fargo Express	115	115	115	115	—1⅜
7½	9	30	Western Union Beef	7¾	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	......
87⅝	87⅛	13,363	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	88⅝	86¾	87⅛	—1⅜
2⅝	2⅝	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
11⅛	12¼	100	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
		Sales.....734,100						

Silver.

55½	56½	1,000	Bullion certificates	56½	56½	56½	56½	......

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

	Sales.	Price.
Am Cot Oil Co 8s	10,000	106½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	7,000	80
	8,000	79½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	12,000	91
	11,000	90½
	33,000	90⅞
	8,000	90⅝
	72,000	90
	5,000	90¼
	38,000	90
	10,000	89⅞
	8,000	89¾
	45,000	90
	1,000	90½
	31,000	89¾
	11,000	89½
Adjustment 4s	21,000	59
	72,000	58½
	14,000	58⅝
	10,000	58½
	30,000	58⅝
	20,000	58½
	30,000	58⅝
	34,000	58⅝
	51,000	58⅞
	100,000	59
	6,000	58⅞
	140,000	59
	10,000	58⅝
	1,000c	58⅞
	5,000	59⅛
	10,000	58⅝
	15,000	58⅞
	6,000	58¾
	10,000b3	58⅞
	75,000	59
	35,000	59
	18,000	58¾
	1,000c	59
	40,000	59⅛
	7,000	59
	17,000	58¾
	6,000	58½
	6,000	58¾
	20,000	58¼
	9,000	58
	42,000	58¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	10,000	93
	15,000	92½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	10,000	114½
	4,000	114
	2,000	114¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	4,000	97
Canada Southern 1st 5s	3,000	110⅝
	6,000	110½
Canada Southern 2d	6,000	110
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	2,000	90
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	2,000	12½
	500	12
Central of N J Gen 5s	6,000	114
	5,000s20f	114
Central Pac Ext 5s	15,000	103
Ches & O Gen 4½s	10,000	82
	5,000	81
	3,000	80¼
	2,000	80½
	4,000	80
	7,000	80½
	2,000	82
	10,000	81
	5,000	80¾
	6,000	81
	6,000	80⅞
	20,000	81
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	115½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	99
	5,000	98
Chic, B & Q 5s, S F	5,000	107
Chic, G L & C Co 1st	17,000	106
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s	2,000	101
	3,000	102
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 6s, 1909	2,000	117
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	3,000	105¼
	1,000	105½
	5,000c	105¼
	22,000	105⅝
	1,000	105¼
	2,000s5f	105½
	1,000	105½
	12,000	105⅝
Chic Term Tr 4s	44,000	85
	4,000	85⅛
	33,000	85
Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s	8,000	97
	1,000	97½
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	65
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $45 Paid	4,000	77
	5,000	76
	1,000	77
Consumers' Gas Co of Chic 1st 5s	1,000	104
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	3,000s20f	111
	10,000	111
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	5,000	112
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	95
Erie 1st Con 7s	1,000	146
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	9,000	71
	25,000	70¼
	5,000	71⅛
	10,000	70
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	10,000	89⅝
	3,000	89⅝
	2,000	89¾
Galv, H & H 5s	11,000	91½
Illinois Central 3½s, Registered	2,000	101
Iowa Central 1st 5s	7,000	101½
	2,000	101
Kansas City & Pac 1st	3,000	72
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	10,000	79
Kings Co Elev 1st	1,000	46
L S & M So 1st Coup	2,000	109¾
Louisville & Nashville, Col Trust 5s	1,000	108¾
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	8,000	88
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	2,000	97
	5,000	96½
	5,000	96⅝
Met St Ry Gen 5s	10,000	112½
	5,000	112
	28,000	111½
	5,000	112
Mexican Int Cons	5,000	72¼
	8,000	71⅞
	5,000	72
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	1,000	117½
Milwaukee & St Paul, Wis & Min Div	1,000	115
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	9,000	106
Minn & St L Con 5s	1,000	107
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000	88
	500	88½
	5,000	87⅞
	5,000	87
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d	2,000	61
	2,000	60½
	5,000	60½
	5,000	60½
	10,000	61⅛
	10,000	61⅛
	10,000	61½
	50,000	61¼
	26,000	61
Mo, K & T of Texas 5s	5,000	81½
	5,000	82
	5,000	82¼
Missouri Pacific Cons	1,000	97
	1,000	96⅞
	1,000	96¾
Mob & Ohio 6s	2,000	77
	4,000	76¾
Nash C & St L Con	1,000	105
	1,000	104½
	10,000	104
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	5,000	105½
N Y & Harl 1st Coup	2,000	109¼
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s	1,000	100⅛
	1,000	100
	1,000	100⅛
N Y, Sus & Wn 1st Refunding 5s	4,000	108
N Y, Sus & Wn G M	5,000	91½
Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s	10,000	81
	2,000	80¼
	2,000	80⅝
North Pacific 1st 6s	5,000	119
	4,000	118½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	23,000	61
	7,000	60½
	15,000	59¾
	1,000	60½
	2,000	60⅝
	10,000	60½
	5,000	60
	10,000	60¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	24,000	96
	16,000	95½
	10,000	95
Nor Pac Terminal 1st	22,000	105¾
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid	10,000	57
	5,000	56
	30,000	55
	5,000	56
Oregon Short Line 6s	3,000	123
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	1,000	101½
	5,000	100½
	11,000	100
Inc B & Col Trust	25,000	44
	10,000	45½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	5,000	100
Pittsburg & Wn 1st	2,000	83½
Reading Co Gen 4s	3,000	83⅝
	2,000	83½
	1,000	83⅝
	21,000	83½
Rio Grande Wn 1st	14,000	81⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	2,000	78
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	6,000	89
	6,000	88½
	4,000	88⅝
	6,000	89
St L & S F Gen 6s	6,000	108¼
St L & San Fran 4s	4,000	72
St L Southwest 1st	2,000	74½
St Paul, Min & Man Consolidated 6s	1,000	129
San An & Ar Pass 4s	5,000	60
So Pac of Ariz 1st	12,000	103
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	91
	10,000	90¾
	16,000	90¾
	8,000	90⅝
	1,000	90½
	14,000	90½
	1,000	90⅝
	2,000	90½
	1,000	90¼
	7,000	90
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s	4,000	84
Terminal R R Assn of St L Con 5s	5,000	107
Tex & N O Con 5s	10,000	98
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	4,000	100½
	5,000	100⅝
	7,000	100⅝
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	1,000	32
	14,000	31½
	35,000	32
	15,000	31½
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	86
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs	10,000	83
Union Pacific 4s	10,000	93⅝
	98,000	93½
	10,000	93⅝
	17,000	93⅝
	73,000	93
	500	94
	500	94
	20,000	93¼
	1,000	93¼
	53,000	93
	25,000	92⅞
	186,000	92⅞
	500	93
	10,000	92⅝
	35,000	92⅞
	500	94
	225,000	92⅝
	15,000	92⅝
	169,000	92⅝
	15,000	92½
	3,000	92¼
	67,000	92¼
	500	93
	7,000	92½
	10,000	92¼
	15,000	92⅜
	10,000	92¼
	15,000	92⅝
	5,000	92⅝
	1,000	92⅝
	15,000	92¼
	50,000	92⅞
	197,000	92
	10,000	92½
	10,000	92¼
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	55¼
	20,000	54½
	5,000	55
	20,000	54½
	3,000	55
	10,000	55⅛
	10,000	55¼
	1,000	55⅛
	34,000	55
	5,000	54¾
	5,000	54½
	2,000	55
	16,000	54½
U S Leather Co 6s	5,000	115
	5,000	115¾
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	108¼
	4,000	108
	8,000	108¼
	11,000	108⅜
Wabash 2d 5s	10,000	78½
	10,000	78
	2,000	78½
	3,000	78
	5,000	78¼
	2,000	78
West Shore Gtd 4s	12,000	110¼
	5,000s5f	110½
	8,000	110¼
Wilkes & East 1st	4,000	99¾
West Shore Gtd 4s	3,000	110¼
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	10,000	40½
	8,000	40⅝
	17,000	40
	10,000	39½
Total sales		$4,127,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	
4s, r., 1907	112	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	125½	126½
4s, c., 1925	125½	126½
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103⅝	..
D. Col. 3-65s	118½	
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
T. & C.	90	92
on A. L. pf.	105	108
R. & P. pf.	59	64
Capital Traction	75	..
& Alton pf.	170	..
& E. Ill. pf.	107	110
Gt. W. pf. A	..	33
Gt. W. pf. B	20	24⅝
C. & St. L.	..	..
L. & W. pf.	42	80
& Pitts.	169	46
& I. Dev.	¼	1
& I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
& I. pf.	..	78
V. & T. pf.	20	26

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	86¼	87½
Den. & R. G.	12	13½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	100
D., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	4
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
Ft. Wth. & R. G.	14	16
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	7¼	8
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. C., P. & G.	19½	22½
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15	18
Keokuk & West.	33	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	40	52
Mex. Nat. certfs.	5½	6½
Mich. Central	1	1½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	17	..
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28

	Bid.	Ask'd.
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
Norfolk So.	62	66
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
Penn. Coal	300	350
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	121½	123
St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	16¼	16½
St. L. & S. F.	6⅞	7
St. P. & Duluth	15	25
St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	85
St. P., M. & M.	130	136
St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Third Avenue	180	185
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	..	23
U. S. Leather	6¼	7
Wis. Central	2	2½
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
[illegible]	Am. Sug. Refs.	124⅜	124⅜	120⅝	121¼
[illegible]	Am. Tobacco	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F.	11	11¼	10⅝	11¼
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
[illegible]	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	Brooklyn R. T.	39⅛	39¼	37⅛	37⅝
[illegible]	Chi., B. & Q.	96	96	92½	93⅛
[illegible]	C., M. & St. P.	92⅝	92⅝	90⅞	91⅝
[illegible]	C., R. I. & Pac.	85½	85½	83¼	83⅝
[illegible]	Cent. of N. J.	91	93½	89⅞	90½
[illegible]	Ches. & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	19¾	20¼
[illegible]	Con. T. of N. J.	44½	44½	44½	44½
[illegible]	Gen. Electric	31⅝	32	31	31⅝
[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	54	54⅝	52⅝	53⅝
[illegible]	Manhattan	103	103⅜	99	101⅞
[illegible]	Mo. Pacific	27	27	24½	24⅞
[illegible]	Met. Street	135	135	135	135
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	112¼	112¼	110⅝	111⅝
[illegible]	N. Y., O. & W.	15	15	15	15
[illegible]	North. Pac.	20⅝	21	19⅝	20⅝
[illegible]	North. Pac. pf.	59	60⅝	59	59⅝
[illegible]	Pennsylvania	113	113	112⅝	112⅝
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
[illegible]	People's Gas	91⅝	92¼	88¼	89⅞
[illegible]	Reading	19	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
[illegible]	Southern pf.	28	28	27	27
[illegible]	Tenn. C. & I.	20¼	20¼	19	19⅝
[illegible]	Union Pacific	27	29⅝	26⅞	28⅝
[illegible]	Union Pac. pf.	52⅝	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
[illegible]	Wabash pf.	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝
[illegible]	West. Union	87½	88	86⅝	87½
135,873					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	A., T. & S.F. adj.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝
[illegible]	A., T. & S.F. gen.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝
[illegible]	Ches. & O. 4½s	81	81	80⅝	80⅝
[illegible]	Iowa Cent. 1st	101	101	101	101
[illegible]	M., K. & T. 2d	62⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛
[illegible]	U. P., D. & G. 1st	55⅛	55⅛	54	54
[illegible]	Wabash 2d	78⅛	78⅛	78	78
$18,000					

Edison's Big Gold Mining Plant.

SANTA FÉ, N. M., Feb. 24.—It is positively announced that Thomas A. Edison and an English syndicate have closed a deal for the Ortiz grant, in South Santa Fé County, the price agreed upon being $1,500,000, payable in two years. Edison is building a plant that will handle 25,000 tons of placer dirt per day. He will make his headquarters at Santa Fé as soon as the plant is completed.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,619,058
Gold reserve	167,201,747
Net silver	17,817,028
United States notes in the Treasury	30,050,645
Treasury notes of 1890	5,734,032
Total receipts this day	1,111,507
Total receipts this month	24,143,503
Total receipts this year	270,129,105
Total expenditures this day	925,000
Total expenditures this month	25,657,000
Total expenditures this year	270,546,570
Deposits in National banks	33,759,816
National bank notes received for redemption	184,141
Government receipts from customs	711,259
Internal revenue	381,224
Miscellaneous	19,023

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charles & Mayer Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. B. Garitson, C. S. Levy, and L. La M. Couch, New York City.

Polydore Barnes Company of New York City, to do a printing and publishing business; capital, $10,000. Directors—William M. H. Barnes, Polydore Barnes, and J. P. Barnes, New York City.

The Adelphi Alumni Association, formed by the graduates of the Adelphi Academy and of the Adelphi College of Brooklyn. Directors—William C. Wallace, J. Culbert Palmer, Charles Martin Camp, and D. R. James, Jr., Brooklyn.

H. P. Ditmars Company of New York City, to carry on a brokerage business; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. P. Ditmars, E. M. Dyer, and A. Ditmars, East Orange, N. J.; C. W. Peacock and E. W. Kiernan, New York City.

Greater New York Mining and Prospecting Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—George H. Mallett, Joseph H. Anderson, Thomas Gore, A. H. Mers, P. E. Fleishman, A. S. Buhre, and T. L. Lyons, New York City; F. J. Schoonmaker, Woodbridge, N. J.

New Stock Exchange Members.

Howard Gould, Gideon L. Stout, G. W. Davis, and H. L. Wardwell, of McIntyre & Wardwell, were yesterday elected members of the New York Stock Exchange.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week Feb.	$33,934	$21,964	$18,593
From Jan. 1	228,209	159,996	146,800
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week Feb.	$79,100	$76,900	$77,900
From July 1	2,262,806	1,945,743	2,708,558
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week Feb.	$135,000	$99,400	$120,800
From July 1	5,517,748	4,566,559	4,373,266
INTERNATIONAL AND GT. NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Feb.	$73,155	$72,949	$62,332
From July 1	2,848,109	2,770,530	2,213,890
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
3d week Feb.	$39,109	$36,817	$45,890
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week Feb.	$9,100	$6,539	$4,561
From Jan. 1	62,824	44,170	33,651
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week Feb.	$47,200	$38,900	$37,700
From July 1	2,172,827	1,573,058	1,609,521
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
3d week Feb.	$230,949	$214,273	$228,259
From July 1	8,464,770	7,607,406	8,812,237
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN for the year ended Dec. 31—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	1,650,724	1,642,617	1,724,047
Op. expenses	1,300,398	1,321,476	1,404,097
Net earnings	350,326	321,141	319,950
Total income	353,188	322,637	319,950
Charges	415,971	408,364	405,134
Deficit	62,783	85,727	85,184
CLEV., LORAIN AND WHEELING for December—			
Gross earnings	146,739	87,849	......
Op. expenses	94,785	60,931	......
Net earnings	51,953	26,918	......
Net 6 months	267,661	177,294	......
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,316,740	1,187,370	1,149,655
Op. expenses	948,363	1,007,298	895,352
Net earnings	332,377	180,072	254,303
Total income	337,391	181,578	......
Charges	239,833	49,545	......
Surplus	97,558	132,033	......
GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA for January—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	83,732	79,652	86,145
Exp. and taxes	50,591	46,592	42,375
Net earnings	33,140	33,059	43,769
For 7 months, July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	551,140	536,266	580,019
Exp. and taxes	357,777	346,887	303,578
Net earnings	193,362	189,379	226,440
NORTHERN CENTRAL for January—			
Gross earnings	506,535	525,885	511,208
Op. expenses	403,307	369,592	400,366
Net earnings	103,228	156,293	110,842
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for January—			
Gross earnings	1,674,975	1,565,963	1,644,069
Exp. and taxes	1,145,654	1,086,170	1,192,512
Net earnings	529,321	479,793	451,557
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	12,168,730	11,404,548	12,062,232
Exp. and taxes	8,138,324	7,625,401	8,079,178
Net earnings	4,030,406	3,779,146	3,983,053

PNEUMATIC TUBE ACCIDENT.

George W. Beavers, Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances of the First Assistant Postmaster General's office; J. B. Master, representing the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and W. B. Smith of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's office arrived in this city yesterday from Washington to make a thorough investigation of the pneumatic mail tube accident which occurred on Monday, when about 500 letters were destroyed in transit between Station P and the Post Office and about 60 letters between Station H and the Post Office.

The three Government officials, accompanied by Postmaster Van Cott and Superintendent of Mails W. B. Maze, made a visit to the tube room and the branch offices and closely examined the tubes. They also held a consultation with the clerks in charge, but would not disclose the results of the conference.

DIAMOND IMPORTER'S RUSE.

A Mixture of Yellow and White Stones Designed to Deceive Customs Officers.

A package of imported diamonds reached the department of precious stones in the United States Appraiser's Office in this city a day or two ago, and George W. Mindil, the Government examiner, took them in hand to appraise them for duty. It is the invariable custom in this division of the Appraiser's Office to open every package of precious stones offered for entry and to examine and weigh each stone. Upon opening this particular package of diamonds Mr. Mindil's first impression was that the stones were off color. A yellowish hue pervaded them all. Looking closer, he saw that a small proportion of the collection were yellow canary diamonds, which are worth fully twice as much as the white diamonds. After removing nine of these valuable "canaries" from the package, the examiner found that the remainder were white diamonds of the first quality. The whole lot were invoiced at a valuation of $25,470.

The presence of the few "canaries" among a large assortment of white diamonds gave a yellowish hue to all of them, and a careless appraiser might have passed them as second-rate stones. The mixing of the "canaries" with the white stones convinced the examiner that the importer designed to deceive the customs officers as to actual valuations. The matter was reported to the Collector of the Port, with the recommendation that an advance in the invoice valuations be made. The "canaries" were advanced 81 per cent., and the total advance in valuations aggregated several thousands of dollars. There were nearly twelve times as many white diamonds as yellow ones in the package.

Appraiser Wakeman is of the opinion that this is the first time that this mode of deception has been tried in diamond importation at this port. He withholds the names of the importers for the time being. It is an interesting fact that Examiner Mindil handles about $40,000,000 of precious stones each year.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF IMPORTS.

President Charles H. Ham of the United States Board of General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

16900-3, &c.—Wool, Class 3, from Banque de Commerce, &c., Rostoff-on-Don, October and November, 1897; white washed Donskoy fleece wool, entered at 8.00 to 8.30, advanced 8.50 to 8.60 paper roubles per pood.

17266—Hides of cattle, raw, from Jose E. O'Kelly, Vera Cruz, Jan. 12, 1898; dry hides, entered at .18¼, advanced to .20 Mexican dollar per 1.

17267—Sweetmeats, from ——, Canton, Nov. 18, 1897; Chiziong ginger, ordinary packing, entered at 10.30 Mexican dollars per picul, no advance; discount 2 per cent.

17270—Chinese merchandise, from Yee Hing Lung, Hong Kong, Nov. 15, 1897; mushrooms, entered at 8.20, advanced to 11.30 Mexican dollars per case of 45 lb.; satin shoes, entered at .60, advanced to .80 Mexican dollar per pair; satin shoes, entered at .70, advanced to .85 Mexican dollar per pair; satin shoes, entered at .70, advanced to .90 Mexican dollar per pair; black cotton shoes, entered at .35, advanced to .50 Mexican dollar per pair; ginger, entered at 2.40, advanced to 4.00 Mexican dollars per case of 72 lb.; plum sauce, entered at 1.50, advanced to 2.75 Mexican dollars per case of 2 dozen; chillies bean, entered at 1.50, advanced to 2.75 Mexican dollars per case of 2 dozen; soy, bean sauce, entered at .60, advanced to 1.00 Mexican dollar per case; cases included.

17288—Chinese merchandise, from Wing Lung Kut, Hong Kong, Dec. 21, 1897; silk sash, entered at .15, advanced to .20 Mexican dollar per piece.

17397—Hides of cattle, raw, from ——, Caracas, Jan. 20, 1898; entered at .45 bolivars per lb. and poisoning; no advance.

[illegible] C. E. Philadelphia—Articles of flax, from F. G. Gulich & Sons, Weinsdorf, Nov. 10, 1897; samples, entered at a discount of 50 per cent., advanced to discount of 5 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

795-16826—Myr of plum, from Vincent Lebreton, La Pyramide-Trelaze, Dec. 1, 1897; Myrobolan, 1 and 6 to 16, entered at 3.75, advanced to 3.60 francs per 1,000; add packing.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. FINKELSTEIN.—Schedules of Herman Finkelstein, dealer in fancy goods, toys, &c., at 22 and 24 East Fourteenth Street and 102 Canal Street, show liabilities $72,166, nominal assets, $96,340, actual assets, $32,279.

ADLER & FINE.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan received three executions yesterday aggregating $3,223 against Adler & Fine, manufacturers of shirts at 57 Walker Street, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, and an attachment for $524 in favor of Max Goldberg.

R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturer of bar fixtures, at 579 Broadway and at Cincinnati, which failed in July last, for $15,419, in favor of the Chemical National Bank, on two notes of the company.

KOLMAN KLEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken charge of the place of business of Kolman Klein, manufacturer of dress trimmings and bonnet frames at 193 Mercer Street, on an execution for $518 in favor of David Klein, to whom he confessed judgment for borrowed money. The business has been established several years.

LESSER & RHEINAUER.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday put a keeper in the place of business of Lesser & Rheinauer, manufacturers of silverware at 14 East Seventeenth Street, on an execution for $532 in favor of Joseph M. Richards. The summons was not served on Benjamin Lesser, the senior partner. A settlement is expected. They have been in business in this city about a year.

H. SCHOEN.—Judgment for $2,532 was entered yesterday against H. Schoen in favor of Dawson & Archer, on his note dated Oct. 23, 1897, payable three months after date to the order of Francis C. Grable, who indorsed it and delivered it to Dawson & Archer. Mr. Schoen was served with the summons at Beach Street and West Broadway. Execution was issued to the Sheriff but no address was given.

HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY.—The Hoyt Brothers Company, dealer in lumber, at 286 Cherry Street, made an assignment yesterday to Francis S. Halsted. The liabilities are $3,800, nominal assets $777, actual assets $460. The business was established over forty years ago, and the present company has carried it on since October, 1895, when it was incorporated under New Jersey laws with an authorized capital stock of $25,000.

NATALIE ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel S. Slater receiver for the property in this State of the Natalie Anthracite Coal Company, which had an office in this city at 182 Broadway and mines at Natalie, Penn., on the application of George W. Mark, a judgment creditor for $9,454. The company has some assets in this city, consisting of outstanding accounts and an interest in a bond and mortgage of $8,411 given by Edgar W. Yeomans to Jeremy G. Case, as trustee.

C. E. MATHER.—The Sheriff's sale of the stock and fixtures of Charles E. Mather, dealer in jewelry at 21 Maiden Lane, was postponed yesterday until next Monday by Deputy Sheriff Roberts. There are five executions against him in the Sheriff's hands, aggregating $1,628, and Mr. Mather has been making every effort to raise the money to settle the claims. Numerous judgments have been obtained against him during the past year, but he settled all of them up to Jan. 19 last. The store is closed. He has been in business since 1889.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Max—Cleveland & Whitehall Company	$26
ANDERSON, H. James—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c.	477
ALTIERI, Pietro—Bowery Bank of New York	1,638
ALTIERI, Pasquali—Bowery Bank of New York	1,638
AUL, Isaac, and Aaron Klugman—A. Weinberg	322
BARUCH, Jacob—George Ehret	809
BRAUMULLER, Olga L.—F. Hadley	151
BENJAMIN, William E.—C. L. Folsom	47
BARILATI, Marcello H.—Bowery Bank of New York	1,628
BERRY, Thomas R.—B. Frank and others	493
BRISKMAN, Samuel, and Michael Genodman—American Pin Company	131
BUSICK, Charles—H. M. Day	276
BUCKHOUT, Henry A.—L. H. Kempf	1,019
BRACH, Joseph—Marie Wellbrook, executrix	138
CONNAUGHTON, Jennie—D. C. Cahill	29
CULVER, Daniel E.—R. Jones	141
COTHARIN, William P.—S. E. Blodgett	207
CATSKILL SHALE, BRICK, AND PAVING Company—L. D. Beck	335
DAVIDSON, Leroy—R. F. Delafield and others	78
DONALD, Henry W., and Richard V. Harnett—T. J. and J. B. Taylor	510
DUTTON, Allen A.—L. F. Burchard	88
ELMENDORF, John B.—J. F. Tapley Company	225
EDWARDS, Nathaniel, otherwise Nat—T. Pierce	70
FOLEY, John R.—The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited	206
FREEBERG, Charlotte and George—A. E. Louderback	70
FINE, Jacob—The H. B. Claflin Company, (three judgments)	3,223
FUSSARI, Giovanni—C. W. Pool	93
GOODSTEIN, Louis—Thomas Mead	150
GAGE, Royal W.—T. Minzesheimer	899
GRAY, Fred A.—Joe S. Gans and others	335
GRILLI, Michael—A. Matani	212
GAFFNEY, Richard—H. M. Lee	359
HONIGSBERG, Leo D.—M. Nahm	151
HANNES, Isidor, and Max Norden—A. Weinberg	229
HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS—G. M. McGill	1,325
JAMES, Edward F.—W. B. Smith	221
JOHANNESSEN, Herman—J. F. Steeves, deficiency	2,227
KNOX, John A.—Ogden & Wallace	555
KAMAK, Max—The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited	81
KLEIN, Kalman—D. Klein	518
KLEIN, Adolph—H. Harburger	53
KELLY, Matthew—A. B. Van Woert and another	1,109
LEWIS, Thomas W.—J. W. Motley	159
LUTHER, John F.—H. Low & Co.	464
LUDWIG, William, administrator—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	92
LESNOWSKI, Leo—C. F. Goepel	108
LEVIN, Leopold—D. Kerbs	201
LITTMANN, Abraham—A. Weinberg	811
LLOYD, Elizabeth—Dirrock & Fink Company	961
MACY, Charles C.—C. H. Montanye	677
MORELAND, Arthur C.—F. Hadley	188
MOESSNER, Thomas F., and Isaac M. Van Ness—W. Snyder	170
McDONNELL, Terence—M. T. Sharkey	57
McDONOUGH, Stephen F.—S. J. Berry and others	168
NUGENT, Catharine—I. O. Blake	110
O'BRIEN, Mary J.—L. A. Feldman	211
PAINE, Maggie S.—C. H. Hinsdale, (costs)	92
PASMAN, David, and Harris Shapiro—Z. Stein	61
PULLMAN, Charles L.—J. J. Santry	369
PAUL STEAM SYSTEM COMPANY—G. I. Roberts & Brothers, (incorporated)	3,278
RHEINAUER, Maurice—J. M. Richards	532
RYLTENBERG, Isaac D.—The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited	33
SWEENEY, George F.—C. M. Wooster and others, executors	124
SANDMAN, Philip—S. Liebman's Sons Brewing Company	78
SCHWAB, Walter—J. Parmigiani	79
STEELE, George E.—Eureka Safe and Lock Company, (costs)	165
SIMMONS, Jacob—A. Dinerstein	969
SCHWAGER, Mary—K. Lewis	120
SEAMAN, Henry B.—J. A. Chrystie and another	546
SCHOEN, H.—J. Dawson and another	2,532
STICKNEY, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	134
STICKNEY, Carolyn F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	134
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. W. Ford	240
TAIT, John G.—Trindad Asphalt Refining Company	242
THE MYERS CYCLE CHAIN COMPANY—O. Lightowler	168
THE BRIGGS BARRELL COMPANY—The Weidmann Cooperage	974
THE HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY—E. J. Scott	219
THE HOYT BROTHERS COMPANY—H. T. Coates	206
THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company—J. McDonald, (two)	1,456
TRANSIT EQUIPMENT COMPANY AND the Union Traction Company—R. M. Medbery	1,739
THE R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS COMPANY—Chemical National Bank of New York	15,419
THE MAYOR, &c.—F. H. Sigerson	198
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto, Canada—H. Silver	1,175
UHLEIN, Charles, Jr.—J. Dougherty	186
WELSH, James—J. B. & J. M. Cornell, (costs)	120
WAGENFUHR, Ernest C.—D. A. Bower	157
WEILBACHER, Frank—L. R. J. Spethmann and another	359
YETTER, Andrew B.—A. Dietz	489

Boston Bank Reduces Capital Stock.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—At a special meeting of the National Revere Bank to-day it was voted to reduce the capital stock from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000 and the number of shares from 15,000 to 10,000 by a cash payment of $500,000. This action was taken on recommendation of the Directors, and was unanimous. The Directors expect to carry out the plan of reduction by April 1. They do not explain their reason for the recommendation.

UNITED LIFE ASSESSMENT.

Unpleasant Surprise To-day for Policy Holders in a Defunct Mutual Insurance Company.

Over 4,000 members of the United Life Insurance Company, including Mayor Van Wyck, Justice Charles H. Truax, David A. Boody, Rastus S. Ransom, Police Captain Schmittberger, Charles H. Cramp, and many other prominent men, will be unpleasantly surprised this morning by receiving notice of assessments on their policies.

The company, which was a mutual one, owes $188,000 in death claims. It was organized in 1885, and went into the hands of Bernard S. McKean, receiver, in August, 1896. Its assets consisted of office furniture and cash at 44 Broadway aggregating $1,084. In going over the books, however, Receiver McKean discovered that the assessments had been consistently "pinched"—that is, policy holders were required to pay less than the claims they were assessed to pay really called for. The purpose of this is supposed to have been to keep the policy holders in good humor and under the impression that they were getting cheap insurance, with the hope that the deficiency would be made up after a time by a rush of premiums and a decline in death rate.

Miles M. Dawson, an actuary, was employed to determine in the case of each policy holder the difference between what he was required to pay and what he ought to have been asked to pay. These differences vary in amounts from 12 cents to $1,000. Many of them run well up into the hundreds.

The receiver has obtained from Justice Maddox, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, an order requiring all these unconscious delinquents to make good the deficiencies in their payments within thirty days, and will to-day send out notices of the order and the assessments.

He thinks he will collect about 50 per cent. of the claims and will thus be enabled to pay a fairly good dividend to the heirs of deceased policy holders. The policies under which these claims are made number fifty-seven, and vary in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000. In some instances they constituted the only provision made for the families of the dead men.

The company was organized by Mortimer A. Frisbie of this city, who, however, severed his connection with it some time before its failure. Its President was ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe. It issued altogether 12,500 policies, of which 4,300 were in force when it collapsed. Between 2,500 and 3,000 of these were held in New York.

The receiver has a suit for $45,000 pending against the Tradesmen's National Bank, in which he seeks to recover on a note made by Mr. Bowe and other officers of the company and discounted by the bank, the proceeds being put to the company's credit to tide over a deficiency in assets.

LINCOLN FIRE CHANGES.

P. B. Armstrong Reported to be Seeking to Get Control of the Company.

One hundred shares of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company were put up at auction on Wednesday and bid in at 50 without opposition. Since the organization of the company, in October, 1897, its surplus has been increased to such an extent that the stock can from no standpoint be valued at less than par. Consequently, the above action caused several rumors yesterday in regard to a change in the control of the company. It was reported that President P. B. Armstrong of the Manhattan Fire was reaching out for the company. He said yesterday: "I think the best thing for me to say is that there is nothing in these rumors at present."

The published statement that J. C. Hatie severed his connection with the Lincoln on Wednesday is without foundation. Since he was succeeded as General Manager several weeks ago by E. E. Carley he has been employed by the latter on a salary, but has sustained no connection with the company. W. S. J. Naulty will continue for the time being to act as the underwriter of the company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Tariff Association of New York (Fire Underwriters) meets to-day to receive the report of the Joint Committee.

The Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company has decided to organize a New York corporation. It will be called the Cosmopolitan Insurance Company.

P. E. Rasor, United States manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany, has returned from his Southern trip, fully recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism.

President Armstrong of the Manhattan Fire said yesterday that proper steps were now being taken by the receiver of the Armstrong Fire Insurance Company and the Fire Association of New York for the payment of a final dividend.

The Life and Health Association of Edinburgh, which has been organized with $375,000 capital stock, will write accident, sickness, and employers' liability insurance, and intends eventually to establish a life insurance department.

The Deviation Committee of the Tariff Association, which was appointed to deal with such cases of discipline as should come up from time to time, may hold a meeting next Tuesday to take action on several charges of bad faith now pending.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation has been refused a license to do business in the State of Missouri by Superintendent Orear of the Insurance Department of that State. The refusal is based on the ground that the statutes of Missouri do not permit an insurance license to be issued to a company incorporated and authorized to carry on all manner of insurance business, and other undertakings even more hazardous, in all parts of the world.

The nature of the report has been carefully guarded. It was formulated at the committee's meeting yesterday, which was the first time this week when any degree of harmony was secured. There have been three distinct factions in the committee, and reconciliation of the clashing interests was with difficulty attained. The character of the report may have a decided influence upon the future of the association, as the Joint Committee is practically on trial.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union Fire Underwriters is meeting with serious difficulties. The large number of companies which entered the union at the Saratoga meeting last September are disgruntled. At the time of their entrance the non-union companies were to be fought. The leading outside company, the Northwestern National, and secured a truce with the union in the State of Wisconsin. In addition to this, the Connecticut entered upon being assured that the rule in regard to "excepted cities" should be abolished, and there is at present no likelihood of any such action.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30⅛
Flour, Minn. patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.47½
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.57½

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91½@92½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@97c; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.03½; No. 2 corn, 28⅝@28⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 28⅝@28⅞c; No. 2 oats, 26c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32½@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23½; Northwestern, $1.27; prime timothy seed, $2.92½@$2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.60@$10.65; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

There was decided activity in cotton without wide fluctuations in prices, liquidation proceeding generally on about even terms in a common desire to avoid responsibilities in view of the complications between this country and Spain, and the sensational reports reaching the market from Washington and Havana. At the most the scope of the market was only a matter of 7 points, and friends of the staple claimed that in view of the troubled situation remarkable stability has been manifested. Liquidation by some of the more timid longs and a larger degree of confidence on the part of the bear contingent led to active selling, which resulted in a loss of 6 to 7 points from the top prices of the day. The best prices were secured on the opening call, when the market showed a gain of 1 to 4 points. Throughout the session, however, the market was exceedingly nervous, anxiety being increased by unfavorable conditions in Wall Street.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.02	6.02	6.00	5.99@6.00
March	6.03	6.04	5.98	6.00@[illegible]
April	6.08	6.08	6.02	6.02@6.04
May	6.11	6.12	6.05	6.06@6.07
June	6.09	6.11	6.09	6.08@6.10
July	6.16	6.17	6.11	6.12@6.13
August	6.18	6.19	6.14	6.15@6.16
September	6.16	6.18	6.14	6.15@6.16
October	6.16	6.16	6.14	6.14@6.16
November	6.15	6.17	6.13	6.14@6.15
December	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17@6.18

Southern Spot Markets—Middling: Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6¼c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 7-16c; Memphis, 5 11-16c; Augusta, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Middling, 3 7-16d; February, 322½S; February and March, 322B; March and April, 322B; April and May, 322B; May and June, 322½B; June and July, 323S; July and August, 323B; August and September, 323B; September and October, 323½S; October and November, 323¼S; November and December, 323½S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101½	101⅝	99⅞	100¼
July	94	94½	92 1-16	92½
Corn—				
May	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
July	36¼	36¼	35 15-16	36
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	105¼	105¼	103¼	103¼
May	105	105½	103¼	103⅛
July	91	91⅛	89 9-16	89⅞
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	28¼
May	30¼	30 9-16	29¾	29⅞
July	31⅛	31⅜	30 15-16	31
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	25⅝
May	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛
July	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

From beginning to end the wheat market was made up of a succession of weak movements, based on unsatisfactory developments at home and abroad, but chiefly resulting from depression in the stock market, and active unloading by prominent Wall Street grain holders. There was practically no support all day apart from a little buying of July, supposed to be for clique account, and the scattered covering by shorts, always an incident of declining markets. On top of the Street liquidation was a lot of selling by room traders and others who were discouraged at the outlook, and doubtful of the clique's ability to sustain the market much longer in face of the growing bear sentiment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—February, 98c; May, 96⅝c@96¾c; July, 95⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.01⅛; No. 1 Northern, 98⅝c.

DULUTH, Feb. 24.—No. 1 Northern cash, 99c; May, 98⅝c; July, 96⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—No. 2 Spring, 94c; May, $1.01½.

Corn.

No. 2, 36⅝c free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 33@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58¼c; State, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 40@41c; cost, insurance and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover fair, $4.50@$5; other grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.35@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.40; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.80@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, 72½@85c; Spring bulk, 75c; middling bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@80c in bulk; buckwheat grain, 39@39½c cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Flour—First patents, $4.90@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅝@6¼c; 12 lb, 6¼@6½c; 14 lb, 5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾@7c. Western S. P., 7¼@7¾c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.47½; city lard, $5.20@$5.25; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.90; Brazil kegs, $7.30; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s, 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

There was a steady market for coffee at the opening of business at a decline of 5 points. For the rest of the day the market showed a generally weak undertone, under more active selling by the bear contingent and the execution of European selling orders, in view of the bearish statistical position, the continued lack of demand from consumers, and an almost entire absence of outside speculative support. Sales on the call were 4,750 bags. The business was increased to 20,250 bags by noon, and for the entire session reached 40,750 bags, this representing the most active market of recent times. Shorts were the best buyers, and covering arrested the decline. In the afternoon the feeling was somewhat nervous, in view of the uncertainty regarding the American-Spanish situation, and all classes of traders were disposed to be cautious as business drew to a close. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 5@10 points. It was estimated that the number of notices issued reached about 15,000.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.45@5.55
March	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
June	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
September	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
October	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
November	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
December	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.95
January	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 8$500. Hamburg, ¼f advance; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre, ¼f higher to ¼f lower; total sales, 20,000 bags; February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37; May, 37.25; June, 37.50; July, 37.75; August, 38; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.50; December, 38.75. Rio, No. 7, 8$225.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Pulled wools, (scoured basis)—Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@48c; B supers, 41@43c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California seconds, 51c; Western extra, 47@49c; Western super, 41@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; tar oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars, 35c; machines, 35½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W. G., $2.40; W. W., $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Turpentine, 33c. Resin—Firm, sales, 448; receipts, 704. Closing: A, B, C, D, E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.35; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.95; WG, $2; WW, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Turpentine, 32½@33c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin, unchanged.

METALS.

IRON, 6.45@6.65c. SPELTER, 4.10@4.30c. TIN, 14.05@14.15c. LEAD, 3.75@3.80c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8; city-dressed veals, 8½@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, $5.25@$6.

HOGS, $4.25@4.30.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Block Front Sold—East Side Properties Go Well at Auction—Other Dealings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Adler & Herrman to the Seaboard Realty Company, for cash, the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The buyers will improve the plot by the erection of two six-story apartment houses.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the estate of Hannah Chapin, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 14 East Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

No details could be gathered yesterday in regard to the reported sale of a parcel in Maiden Lane between Broadway and Nassau Street. It was the general impression that the property involved might be No. 22, which was offered at voluntary sale in the auction room a few weeks ago and withdrawn. So far as could be learned, the only other parcel on this block in the market is the three-story building extending through from 19 Maiden Lane to 22 John Street.

J. D. Trimble has sold for the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society to Edward Kochkeller, for $23,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 174 West Ninety-fourth Street, 17 by 60 by 92.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold for Samuel Barnett the three-story dwelling, 240 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

David Stewart has sold for the Ernst-Marx syndicate to Frank B. Fabetti the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 104.11.

Mr. Stewart has also sold for George R. Shieffelin to the Ernst-Marx syndicate, the plot, northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 75 by 95.

James Walsh has sold for David Burton, for $55,000, the two five-story double flats, 121 and 123 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, each 25 by 81.6 by 99.11.

Mrs. Elma P. Totten has sold, for about $65,000, the four-story, brownstone-front dwelling, 68 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 57 West Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.5, has been sold. The owner of record is Benjamin F. Spink.

The real purchasers of the plot at the northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, sold last week through John P. Kirwan, is the New York Steam Company, which will erect thereon, it is announced, a large plant for supplying the upper west side with steam for heating and power purposes.

Yesterday proved to be the liveliest day the auction room has experienced in at least three months, for not since the sale of the Bathgate lots last November has there been so large an attendance or such spirited bidding. The centre of attraction, of course, was the stand of William M. Ryan, where nine parcels of just the class that appeals to the east side operators were to be sold in partition. The operators were there in force, but the presence of a number of investment buyers carried the bidding in most instances well above bargain figures, and, on the whole, the prices rather exceeded estimates made before the sale. The total amount realized was $250,625. The buyers and prices follow:

To S. H. Stone, for $24,200, the five-story brick building, 142 Elm Street, 25 by 74; also, to Newman Cowen, for $15,100, the three-story brick building, with four-story brick building at rear, 29 Lewis Street, 25 by 100; also, to B. Shlanowsky, for $13,200, the three-story brick building, with three-story brick building at rear, 58 Broome Street, 25.1 by 75 by 25 by 75; also, to Nathan Cohen, for $25,025, the six-story brick tenement, 26 Allen Street, 25.7 by 75.3 by 25.8 by 75.3; also, to Jackson & Stern, for $31,000; the five-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at rear, 32.6 by 73.4, with "L" 23.1 by 45.5; also, to J. B. Slater, for $30,900, the six-story brick tenement, 20 Chrystie Street, 25.1 by 100.6; also, to Schaff & Silverman, for $53,000, the five-story brick building, northeast corner of Canal and Eldridge Streets, 34.1 by 50.1; also, to A. Ottenberg, for $25,100, the four and five-story brick tenements northwest corner of Broome and Goerck Streets, 25.1 by 75.6; also, to Jacob Schlosser, for $33,100, the three-story frame dwelling, northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 39.3 by 100.1 by 44.1 by 100.

A curious state of affairs was revealed by the referee's announcement before the partition sale of the two five-story brick flats at the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street and Second Avenue by D. Phoenix Ingraham. It appears that somebody had caused to be displayed at several windows of these premises "To Let" signs, giving the idea to any one looking at the property that portions of it were vacant, or about to become so, when, as a matter of fact, it is well tenanted. The trick, however, did not injure the sale to any extent, and both parcels were sold to Eliza Goetz, one of the defendants in the action, after lively bidding, for $78,000.

James L. Wells sold, in partition, to Joseph Schaeffler, for $4,950, the three-story frame dwelling 595 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Susanna S. Minturn, for $15,000 each, the two five-story brick tenements, 248 and 250 West Sixty-second Street, each 25 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at Trustee's sale, to Andrew J. Tierney, for $12,100, the four-story brick tenement, 304 East Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to W. G. Bates, for $18,700, the four-story brick tenement 1,469 Avenue A, together with the two-story frame dwelling 450 East Seventy-eighth Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 94.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas O'Connor, for $5,900, the four-story brick tenement 346 East Thirty-second Street, 17.6 by 98.9.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to John H. Burt, for $34,100, the five-story brick tenement 176 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, at public auction, to G. C. T. Salomon, for $26,250, the five-story stone-front flat 79 West Ninety-first Street, 27 by 100.8½.

Charles A. Berrian sold, at executor's sale, to Edwin C. Banks, for $14,000, the four-story brownstone-front flat 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 40 Chrystie Street, east side, 25.3 feet south of Canal Street, 25 by 60 by 27 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $18,108.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,984.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 161 and 163 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 41 by 86.9; B. L. Curtis and others, owners; William J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 241 Henry Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 23 by 64.4; Dora Rosenstein of 264 Bleecker Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 342 to 346 East Ninety-first Street, for a three-story brick factory, 24.6 by 27, and a one-story brick stable, 50 by 96.7; Brady & Hauptmann of 711 First Avenue, owners; R. L. Moeller of 1,566 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 717 East Ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 78.6; J. & M. Weinstein of 65 East One Hundred and Third Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

No. 61 Norfolk Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, with stores and lofts, 25 by 45; L. & J. Pizer of 160 East Seventy-second Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,000 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Henry Dale of 2 Wall Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

BROADWAY, 704, 25x100; Broadway, 706, 25x137.6; Adolph Boskowitz to Ignatz Boskowitz	$1
CANAL AVE, w s, 425 ft n of 155th St, 57.7x100x56.11x100; Mary McManus to William B. Brownell	1
CANAL AV, w s, 425 ft n of 155th St, 56.5x100x56.11x100; William B. Brownell to Mary J. Reeves	20
CANAL ST, 392, 21x82.1x22x83.7; York St, 11 and 13, n s, 54.5 ft w of West Broadway, 45x irregular; Clinton Bank of New York to John F. Scannell	10
CHRYSTIE ST, 35, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann	1
COOPER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x125; Frederick A. Reeve to Elizabeth Reeve and another	1,500
DELANCEY ST, s e corner Goerck St, 100x irregular; John Andrews, as administrator, to Elizabeth B. Andrews	1
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 290.3 ft s of Jefferson St, 22x200; Penelope Mockabee to John B. Mockabee	10
GRAND AV, e s, 75 ft s of North St, 25x100; Clinton Place, n s, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Andrew J. Cormick to Clarence L. Bleakley	1
GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75; Eliza Sohn to Tessy Greenberg	1
HOFFMAN ST, e s, Lot A H, map of Cedar Hill, plot 25x118.2x25x118.2; Catharine Caren and others to Jennie Webb	1
HORATIO ST, s s, 46.10 ft e of Hudson St, 23.4x58.2x23.6x55.9; the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York to John Garrie	7,400
JOHN ST, n corner of Gold St, 41.5x100.6x44.6x97.6; also 23 John St, 25x87; George S. Stevenson and wife to Sarah J. Hollinshead	1
LOT 435, map of Van Nest Park; Norah Noonan to Mary Gorey	1
LOTS 152 to 155, map of Hermitage, 100x100.4; Harry P. Pike, as trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, ½ part	1
LOTS 328 to 332, 678, and 679, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; also Lots 247 to 251, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; John H. Fisher and wife to Arthur A. Swaney	1
LOTS 328 to 332, 678, and 679, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; also Lots 247 to 251, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; John H. Fisher, Jr., and wife to Arthur A. Swaney	2,000
MAIDEN LANE, 5; Eleanor L. Hoffman and others to Louisa M. Gerry	66,000
PALISADE AV, s e corner of Van Cortlandt Av, 300.5x365.8x384x364.1; Edward E. Sage to Joseph Van Vleck and another	10,000
RAILROAD AV, s e s, 98.9 ft s w of 167th St, 134.8x135.8x118x irregular; George W. McAdam and wife to August Jacob	18,150
SPRING ST, 165 and 167, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.8x75.4x irregular; Margaret S. E. Cameron to Nelson D. Stilwell	10,000
SPRING ST, 165 and 167, 75x irregular; Nelson D. Stilwell to John Walker	100
STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 100x125; Mary A. Gregory to Sender Jarmulowsky	1
TOPPING ST, w s, 110 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; John Eusner and wife to Margaret Zimmerman	1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 240 ft s of 171st St, 75x145; Henry Ratjen and wife to Charles Cottrell	2
WILKINS PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x92x50.5x96; Daniel Donovan to Frank Quigley	2,275
1ST AVE, n w corner of 22d St, 49.4x irregular; Mary A. Vandewater, executrix and trustee, to Margaret K. Douglass	55,550
1ST AVE, w s, 24.8 ft n of 22d St, 24.8x74.6; Margaret K. Douglass and another to William C. Feely	19,000
1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Edward Fritz and wife to Friedrich Vollmar	100
1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Friedrich Vollmar and wife to Johanna Fritz	100
2D AV, 981, w s, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 21x80; Annie Allen to John H. Kearns	100
2D AVE, w s, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 21x80; John H. Kearns to John Finck	100
4TH AV, 346, 19.2x75; 15th St, 612 and 614 East; 118th St, 316 West; the Trustees of Union College to William Hall, Jr.	1
5TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Sophie Rothschild to William G. Webber	10
14TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 62.5x116.6x irregular; Charles L. Guy, referee, to Samuel E. Jacobs	32,500
28TH ST, 358 West, 21.5x98.9; Andrew Ward to John P. Riker	1
31ST ST, s s, 235 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Mary O'Connor to Thomas F. O'Connor	Gift
32D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Peter F. Boyer to Theresa Boyer	1
40TH ST, 336 West, 16.8x98.9; Mary A. Gilchrist to Appollonia Stumme	7,000
51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Patrick Lenihan and wife to John K. McMahon	1
64TH ST, 127 to 131 West; William V. Smith to Charles Althof	1
71ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x102.2; Maris Wilson to Clara G. Crane	Omitted
71ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x102.2; John J. Crane to Maris Wilson	1
79TH ST, 58 East, 24.6x102.2; Hyman Hein to Lucy E. Hoffman	1
83D ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 81.5x102.3x irregular; Patrick Callaghan to the Metropolitan Improvement Company	115,000
89TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 50x100.8; John Betheuser and wife to Valentine Haas	1
94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x92.5x17x91.8; the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society to Edward Kochkeller	1
98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee	12,000
98TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Welcome S. Jarvis, as trustee	12,000
100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Richard C. Voth and wife to Eugene C. Potter	1
104TH ST, n s, 290 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frances Marx to Felice Granieri	1
112TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 90x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag	100
112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x100.11; Francis J. Schnugg to Babette Blumenthal	50,000
119TH ST, n s, 283 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100; William Picken to Caroline Cohen	1
120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Henry Gerken and wife to Theresa Lewy	1
137TH ST, 55 West, 25x99.11; Charles Koening to Joseph Marx	1
156TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; William F. Buckley to Charles St. Clair	1
156TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Jacob Dux and another to Charles St. Clair	1
156TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Charles St. Clair to Adolphus G. Austin and another	9,500
156TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 90.6x25; Patrick McKenna to Louis E. Bates	10
159TH ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 86.11x25x—x—; William A. Spencer and another, executors, to Daniel Spencer	10
169TH ST, s w s, 45 ft s of Fox St, 22x71.9x12.2x20.8x62.2; the Bronx Realty Company to George S. Williams	6,000

Recorded Leases.

BEALE, Ensign O., to John F. Manning; 3d Av, n e corner of 44th St, 5 years	$3,000
DELAFIELD, Augustus F., and another, to Gus Zimmerman; 6th Ave, e s, 61.8 ft s of 24th St, 15 years	8,500
DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to Bridget E. Torney; 150 Monroe St, 5 years	750
HELLER, John, to John N. Beekman; 370 8th Ave, store floor, 4 11-12 years	1,200
HERMANN, Simon, to Reinhold Schultz; 26 and 26½ 1st and 19 and 21 2d Ave, 10 years	2,220
HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Giuseppe Cobuccio; 2,026 and 2,028 1st Av, 10 years	3,300
LAPIDES, Meyer, to Gewry Lenas Hayedek; 179 Stanton St, 3 years	240
RUBINO, William H., executor, to Davis Kornberg; 182 Ludlow St, 2 5-12 years	872
SCHMUCK & MONTAG to Patrick Murphy; St. Ann's Ave, n e corner of 137th St, 5 years	$660 and 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York; n s of 64th St, 285 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	20,000
AUSTIN, Adolphus G. and Lewis B., to Charles B. Austin; s s of 156th St, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years	4,000
BAISLEY, George P. and Schuylerine H., and Thomas B. Watson to Richard D. Upham; s e s of Halsey Place, 33.11 ft s w of Washington Av, 3 years	2,400
BAISLEY, George P. and Schuylerine H., Thomas B. Watson to Frank S. Mackenzie, administrator, &c.; s e s of Halsey Place, 33.11 ft s w of Washington Av, 3 years	2,400
BATES, Lewis E., to Antony Reisert; s w corner of Prospect Av and 156th St, 2 years	2,000
BERMAN, Alois A., to The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; w s of Franklin Av, 521.6 ft n of 169th St, 1 year	4,500
BLEAKLEY, Clarence L., to Andrew J. Connick; e s of Grand Av, 75 ft s of North St, and n s of Clinton Place, 175 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years	1,800
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Francis J. Schnugg; n s of 112th St, 170 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year	59,500
BOSSERT, Jacob, to Hugo Weil, 5 to 9 E. 98th St, demand	3,000
BUCK, Charles, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 107th St, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11, 1 year	110,000
CASSIDY, Peter A., to the Manhattan Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 25.7 f n of 104th St, 1 year	37,000
CORPORATION OF THE MEMORIAL Baptist Church of Christ, in New York, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Washington Square South and Thompson St, 5 years	150,000
COTTRELL, Charles, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 250 ft s of 171st St, 1 year	14,000
DOUGLASS, Margaret K., and James S., to Julia E. Cameron; n w corner of 1st Ave and 22d St, and 22d St, n s, 74.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)	30,000
DOUGLASS, Margaret K. and James S., to Conrad N. Jordan and another; same property, 2 years	29,200
FEELEY, William C., to Julia E. Cameron; w s of 1st Ave, 24.8 ft n of 22d St, 5 years	13,000
FISHER, Eliza M. and William, to Matilda Rich; s s of 142d St, 355 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years	9,000
FREITAG, Conrad, to Wood & Selick; w s of Bathgate Av, 150 ft s of 179th St, 1 year	1,500
GOREY, Mary and Norah, to Catharine Whirtley; n s of Columbus Av, 50 ft e of Fillmore St, 3 years	900
GREENBERG, Tessy and Henry M., to Eva W. Day; n s of Grand St, 75 ft e of Goerck St, 1 year	13,000
GREGORY, George, to Andrew Prose; s s of 152d St, 625 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	500
HORMANN, Sophia J., and John F., and Margaret A. Peters to the Franklin Savings Bank; 340 West 42d St, 3 years	12,000
JACOB, August, to Janet McAdam; s e s of Railroad Av, 98.9 ft s w of 167th St, 134.8 x s to Gouverneur Place x135.7x irregular, 1 year	15,000
JACOBS, Samuel E., to George Ehret; s s of 24th St, 200 ft w of 2d Ave, 5 years	100,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 35 Chrystie St, 5 years	28,000
KEARNS, Philip J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 143d St, 399 ft e of Willis Ave, 1 year	9,000
KEARNS, John H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 2d Av, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 3 years	11,000
KENNEDY, Joseph, to James S. Dempsey and another, executors, &c; 50 and 52 Madison St, 10 months	1,200
KEPPLER, Minnie, to Gertrude E. Master; n s of Dawson St, 218.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year	250
KOCHKELLER, Edward, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; s s of 94th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	6,500
LIESE, Frank L., to Harry W. Brodie; 635 West 181st St, 1½ years	2,000
LYON, Anna E., to Lewis L. Clarke; n s of 72d St, 50 ft w of Lexington Av, (Hotel St. Lorenz,) 1 year	10,000
MARX, Max, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 173d St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year	10,000
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Patrick Callaghan; s s of 83d St, 400 ft w of West End Av, 2 years	79,000
NOSSER, Charles and Lillian E., and Marie A. Hoppe to Carlton J. Barnes; 184 and 180 East 72d St, 3 years	5,000
PERKINS, Robert R. and Jean, to Thomas A. and Joseph E. Disbrow, trustee; w s of Pleasant Av, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 1 year	3,500
PIERREZ, Adeline R. and Jesse C., to Irene Way; w s of Convent Ave, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 3 years	17,500
REMELIUS, Anna, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n s of 150th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, demand	4,000
SCANNELL, John F., to Clinton Bank; 392 Canal St and 11 and 13 York St, 1 year	32,500
SCHARSMITH, John E., to Rosine Fassin; 555 West 183d St, 3 years	7,000
SCHARSMITH, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 173d St, 35 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	17,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Nelson D. Stilwell; n s of 112th St, 235 ft e of 7th Av, demand	12,840
SCHRAMM, Johanna A., to Mary A. Robbins; 112 West 135th St, 5 years	20,000
SMITH, Josephine A., to Charles F. Emery; w s of Franklin Av, 73.5 ft s of 170th St, installments	420
STILWELL, Nelson D., to Margaret S. E. Cameron; 165 and 167 Spring St, n w corner of West Broadway, 1 year	15,000
WALKER, John, to Nelson D. Stilwell; 165 and 167 Spring St, 1 year	17,000
WATT, Archibald, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Lenox Av and 142d St, 199.10 to 141st St, x 400, 1 year	90,000
WEBBER, William G., to Sophie Rothschild; n e corner of 5th Av and 101st St, ½ year and 1 year, (two mortgages)	50,750
WILLIAMS, Kate M., to Rosina J. and Richard A. Silberhorn; 130 E. 32d St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	22,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAER, Edward, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society	6,000
BELL, Jared W., to Lillian B. Woodruff	11,000
HART, Mary B., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	7,000
KOCHKELLER, Edward, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, (two mortgages)	4,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	25,116
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma L. Roche	Nom
OFFENBERG, Adolph, to Edward Kochkeller, (two mortgages)	Nom
O'REILLY, Rose A., and others, executors, to Alice J. Donnelly	10,500
PIKE, Harry P., substituted trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	Nom
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustee, to John Q. A. Baker	Nom
WILDER, Marshall P., to Annie E. Brown	Nom
THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to North River Savings Bank	14,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bertha Fibel	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Louis Strasburger	23,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles L. Tiffany	20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Patrick Marrin against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	394
HUGHES AV, e s, 125 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; Antonio Carozza against Alessandro Bruno, contractor	103
MADISON AV, 1,217 to 1,223; John Dohlmeyer against Adolph and Isidor Hoffstadt, owners and contractors	102
UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Patrick Marrin against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	1,482
WASHINGTON AV, 1,468 to 1,477; Harry W. Bell against Charles Cottrell, owner and contractor	19
8TH AV, 2,643, and 141st St, 301 West; Michael J. O'Brien against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor	184
10TH ST, 31 and 33 East; Thomas F. Gaynor against James F. Disken and Bernhard Heller, owners; Richard and Thomas Flanagan, owner and contractors	1,129
11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; the Henry Huber Company against Amund Johnsen, owner; John J. Martin, contractor	669
38TH ST, 102 East; Frederick Lloyd against Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham Company, contractor	24
54TH ST, 446 West; Charles H. Burnell against George W. Plunkett, owner; Thomas Farley, lessee and contractor	34
108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Antonio Gallo & Co. against Schneider & Herter, owners and contractors	1,278
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Adamant Manufacturing Company of America against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor	571

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MERCER ST, 127 to 131; Max Freund, with John R. Todd, eight payments	$40,000
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger, with Emily L. Felt, eleven payments	40,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.8 ft s of 148th St, 0.3¼x65x0.2x65; Niels Hansen against Johanna Mott, (action to recover possession;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

GREENWICH ST, e s, Lot 26, and part of Lot 32, on map of lots of Abraham Wilson, with small gore between said lots; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Cornelia G. Hays and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

HENRY ST, 185; Frederick Machemer against Louis Rosenblum and others, (two actions to cancel mortgages;) attorney, D. D. Ackerman.

22D ST, n s, 74.6 ft w of 1st Av, 25.6x74x irregular; Ernest F. Bliss, Jr., against Margaret K. Douglass, (specific performance;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

39TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick Wohrmann against Gesine Wohrmann and others, (partition;) attorneys, C. R. & C. U. Carruth.

51ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Margaretha Scheig against Thomas E. Foran and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

127TH ST, 225 East; Sarah Heiser and another against Louis G. Leyeer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockwood & De Witt.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 341—The United States, appellant, vs. the Joint Traffic Association et al.—Leave granted to three counsel for the appellees to be heard and two hours' additional time allowed them in the argument of this case, on motion of James C. Carter for the appellees. Argument commenced by Solicitor General Richards for the appellant and continued by James C. Carter for the appellees.

Call for to-day: 441, 479, 583, 47, 106, 9, 415, 45, 79, 83.

Calendar for Friday, Feb. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
2—Am. Box Mach. Co. vs. Reichert.
3—Cuerro vs. Owl Cigar Co.
5—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
6—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier-Journal.
7—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
8—Brewer vs. Post Ptg. & Pub. Co.
9—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
10—United States vs. Freidheim.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
14—Cuerro vs. Brock.
15—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
16—Union Assoc. Press vs. Times Pub. Co.
17—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
Cases Noticed.
18—Ziesloft vs. Palmer.
19—Pepper vs. Grasmuk.
20—Rubber Tire Wheel Co. vs. Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Co.
21—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
22—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
23—Wheeler vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
24—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
25—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcutt.
26—Sands vs. Greely & Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
2—Same vs. same.
8—Norton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4—Young vs. Fox.
Non-enumerated Motions.
85—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
3—Wertheimer vs. Independent Free Sons of Judah.
37—Gerdan vs. Faber.
15—Weigley vs. Kneeland.
45—In re Decatur Av.
47—In re Merriam.
48—Ceburre vs. Pearson.
49—Henriques vs. Trowbridge.
50—O'Brien vs. Met. St. Ry.
51—Andrews vs. Schofield.
52—Smith vs. Ketteltas.
53—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
54—D. Buchner & Co. vs. Tamsen.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Levi vs. Levi.
2—Lynch vs. Lynch.
3—Niebuhr vs. Sons.
4—Lees vs. Dobson.
5—Dommerich vs. Lees.
6—Dobson vs. same.
7—Hemingshaus vs. same.
8—Fleitman vs. same.
9—Boessneck vs. same.
10—Kahn vs. same.
11—Sulzberger vs. same.
12—In re Dempsey.
13—In re Bosch.
14—Cullen vs. Cullen.
15—In re Beach.
16—People ex rel. Radley vs. York.
17—Sanders vs. Pettit.
18—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
19—Cough vs. Satterlee.
20—Lawrence vs. Tuoti.
21—Limonta vs. O'Berry.
22—Geashberg vs. Burns.
23—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Sands.
24—Cannon vs. Bell.
25—Stillman vs. Kearney.
26—Haasters vs. William Gibson & Son.
27—Sanford vs. Davis.
28—Rowan vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
29—Wilson vs. Freeman.
30—George vs. Joy.
31—Irving vs. Cowles.
32—Wabberson vs. Wabberson.
33—Michelbacher vs. McNiece.
34—Freund vs. Muller.
35—New Brunswick R. R. Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Co.
36—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
37—Levison vs. Janowitz.
38—Janowitz vs. Levison.
39—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
40—Fine vs. Adler.
41—People ex rel. Brown vs. Keller.
42—Socy. Di Muro Lucano, &c., vs. Saracco.
43—Gross vs. Gross.
44—Read vs. Suydam.
45—Paladin vs. Valentine.
46—Valentine vs. Knickerbocker Co.
47—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Appleton.
48—Kappe vs. Heidenheimer.
49—Sullivan vs. Baker.
50—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
51—Hansen vs. Ketcham.
52—Johnson vs. Forster.
53—Strauss vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
54—Frosen vs. Frosen.
55—Cleary vs. McKenzie.
56—In re Marks.
57—Reed vs. Union Dime Savings Instn.
58—Bannard vs. Fitzgerald.
59—German Sav. Bank vs. Purcell.
60—Cole vs. Bristol.
61—Pennock vs. Taylor.
62—Sheehy vs. Regan.
63—Henry vs. Salisbury.
64—Church vs. Cromwell S. S. Co.
65—Fritz vs. Fritz.
66—In re J. T. Camp Co.
67—People, &c., vs. Goldstein.
68—Speir vs. Russell.
69—Haines Brothers vs. Haines & Co.
70—J. Stephenson Co. vs. Allentown & Lehigh Val. Trac. Co.
71—Boyce vs. Boyce.
72—Buchanan vs. Foster.
73—Lockwood vs. Woolverton.
74—Singleton vs. Emmet.
75—U. S. Stock & Grain Co. vs. Paddock.
76—People, &c., vs. Baker.
77—Same vs. Meyer.
78—Same vs. O'Brien.
79—Carragher vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
80—Wasserberger vs. Jackson.
81—People ex rel. Gould vs. Coler.
82—People, &c., vs. Daly.
83—Bok vs. Duane.
84—Faber vs. Paduler.
85—People ex rel. Rhule vs. Keating.
86—In re Atlas Iron Con. Co.
87—Phelps vs. Phelps.
88—Herman vs. Morrison.
89—Keane vs. Keane.
90—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
91—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
92—Reed vs. Union Dime Savings Instn.
93—O'Connor vs. Arnot.
94—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
95—In re Heney.
96—Sichel vs. Man. Ry. Co.
97—In re Sheriff St. School Site.
98—Fay vs. Mulholland.
99—Chichester vs. Baltes.
100—Fifth Av. Bank vs. Cudlipp.
101—Knapp vs. Wiggins.
102—Silverman vs. Stern.
103—Farrow vs. Board of Police.
104—Ballard vs. same.
105—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co. of Philadelphia.
106—Wright vs. McKay.
107—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.
108—People, &c., vs. Goldberg.
109—Meyer vs. Kampman.
110—Richardson vs. McCluskey.
111—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co. of Philadelphia.
112—Hassett vs. Granite State Prov. Assn.
113—Kirkpatrick vs. Steinhardt.
114—Murtha vs. Flood.
115—Fulco vs. Rohe.
116—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
117—Rublood vs. Rublood.
118—Simon vs. Ellinger.
119—Chugerman vs. Bassel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.
1—McBrien vs. Quinn.
2—Sheehy vs. Regan.
3—Ryan vs. Ryan.
4—In re Pier 35 E. R.
5—In re Bulkhead, &c., South St.
6—In re West 11th and Bank Sts.
7—In re Depot Place.
8—Hubbard vs. Hursley.
Demurrers.
666—Van Bokelen vs. Van Bokelen.
628—Greff vs. Eq. Life Assur. Society.
Preferred Cause.
6344—Hirsch vs. Morrissey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Southard.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
3186—Stern vs. Rapport.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5825—Anther vs. Matshak.
5618—Davies vs. Freund.
4975—Stiefel vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
4993—Dumoussand vs. Dumoussand.
5065—Burns vs. Mullin.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. vs. Portchester St. Ry.
4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
5847—Hayes vs. Kerr.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5901—Perkins vs. Am. Label Co.
5954—Quirk vs. Devoe.
5959—Reilly vs. Reilly.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5962—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Appleton.
4847—Bennett vs. Campbell.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5655—People ex rel. Carlisle vs. Barker.
5317—Guarino vs. Guarino.
5099—Sommer vs. Dyer.
5431—Milne vs. Northwest'n Life As. Co.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerslag.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Dominico Cesaro.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14591—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8208—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
18885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15135—Vought vs. Standard Elec. Eq. Co.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
3615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14287—Kauffmann vs. Wynn.
13118—Nassau Bank vs. Rosebault.
14020—Miller vs. Young.
13981—Remelius vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15430—Peet vs. Peet.
14420—Curry vs. Budweiser.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
8637—Stegmayer vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8984—Hart vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
8291—Chrisfelt vs. Shoemaker.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7969—O'Grady vs. Auger.
7627—Tomlinson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
7455—Crozier vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7813—Scharles vs. Rhoades.
9131—Lynch vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
5330—Levy vs. Tribune Assn.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9141.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

13898—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8905—Hayes vs. Trustees N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
8917—Sullivan vs. Frasier.
8678—McHugh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
7430—Zerega vs. Will.
7016—Geist vs. Biersack.
8027—MacColl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8166—Nailor vs. same.
8648—Pfoulkers vs. McAdam.
6272—Ward vs. Mayor, &c.
7706—Snead vs. Bonnall.
8286—Loud vs. Green.
8325—McMahon vs. Bennett.
5882—La Porte vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
8635—Musical Courier Co. vs. Achenbach.
8683—Gray vs. Mayor, &c.
1268—Hauk vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
8600—Stern vs. Stewart.
8056—Merkowstsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frederick C. Durant.
2—Harrison Durant.
3—Ethel Durant.
4—Mary E. Dwinelle.
5—John Kurz.
6—Annie Loskom.
7—Frances McKernan.
8—Patrick J. Hickey.
9—John Green.
10—Elizabeth S. Koster.
11—Peter Beck.
12—Harriet A. T. Collins.
13—Edward Dowd.
14—James J. Mooney.
15—Lafayette C. Keever.
16—John Feehan.
17—Joseph Richardson.
18—John K. Moll.
19—Philip Loesch.
20—Anna C. A. Ihlenburg.
21—Louise A. S. Verren.
22—Mary Johnson.
23—Christopher C. Ellis.
24—Emilie Hoeven.
25—Francis Sullivan.
26—Bridget Holloran.
27—Josiah A. Hyland.
28—Michael J. Fitzpatrick.
29—Wilhelmina Remsen.
30—Daniel Shay.
31—John H. Todd.
32—Josef Bayard.
33—Eliza Brecht.
34—Mary E. Brennan.
35—Arthur Brandt.
36—Nathaniel Niles.
37—William Franklin.
38—Richard S. Newcombe.
39—Henry M. Gomes.
40—Mary Lanckam.
41—Catharine M. Allen.
42—Samuel Goetz.
43—August Bengston.
44—Margaret Livermore.
45—Andrew Maloney.
46—Peter Huyler.
47—Elizabeth Burck.
48—Patrick J. Hayes.
49—Anne A. Morse.
50—Elizabeth Vetter.
51—Augustus C. Downing.
52—Fritz Schutte.
53—Robert Fitzgerald.
54—George J. Hamilton.
Wills for Probate.—At 10 A. M.
Anne Smith.
At 10:30 A. M.
Amelia G. Ludlow.
Catherine A. Keenan.
Antoinette B. Sparks.
Joseph O'Dwyer.
At 2 P. M.
Frank L. Hatch.
William J. Ford.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1365—Agnes S. V. A. Hall.
1360—Margaret J. Smith.
1368—Savina McDonald.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, La Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—Austin Phillips, Theodore Mortensen.
2—Sadie Evans.
3—Edward Wright.
4—Leopold Schweiger.
5—James P. Crate.
6—Davis Kessler.
7—John Smith.
8—Abraham Fisher.
9—Louis Isaacs.
10—Isaac Bernstein.
11—Benjamin Jacobs.
12—Mesod H. Attais.
13—Wolf Avner, Isaac Falpe.
14—Joseph Magnus.
15—Owen Treanor.
16—Otto Egner.
17—Moritz Tolk.
18—James Galbraith.
19—Thomas Tully.
20—Charles Tiedeman.
Pleadings.
1—Benjamin F. Smith.
2—Frederick Barry.
3—Emanuel Hochhauser.
4—Isaac Titlebaum.
5—Edward Chrystal.
6—Carl L. P. Hansen.
7—Charles Kuhanch.
8—Mary Wood.
9—Henry Witson.
10—John E. Brown.
11—Arthur Bigelow.
12—Simon Buttner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Lloyd for the People.

1—Mary M. Kellard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Philip Kaplan.
2—John Foley.
3—Henry Baumgarten, James T. Shields.
4—Charles Logue, Charles Clayton.
5—Henry Bassen.
6—Mary Nedley.
7—George S. Brush.
8—Annie Price.
9—George Emig, Lewis A. Skinner.
10—Jacob Bernstein.
11—Louis Cresco.
12—Pasquale Cresco.
13—Hiram W. Harris.
14—Jacob A. Sherman.
15—William F. Meehan.
16—George F. Hendrickson.
17—Michael Johnson.
18—John Ginna.
19—Thomas W. Kilganon.
20—William F. Kohrig.
21—Michael Waters.
22—Samuel Gans.
23—William Schaaf.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Musgrave—Donald McLean. Acker vs. Rice—Porte V. Ransom. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Gainsborg—George G. Battle. Matter of Delancey—Abner C. Thomas. Ratcliffe vs. Ratcliffe—Thomas C. Kinney. Ratcliffe vs. Ratcliffe—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of Cohn—Bankson T. Morgan. Matter of Vorhaus—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Shidlovsky vs. Shidlovsky—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Brettell vs. Brunjes—Quincy W. Boese. Gilbert vs. McCone—Charles Wehle. Schmitt vs. Kiesel—Max Altmayer. People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association—Edward L. Patterson. Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse—Daniel P. Ingraham. Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Tufts—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—George W. Mark vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Company—Samuel S. Slater.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Conrad Jockel vs. James E. McCormick, (2 cases)—Benno Lewinson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Maddox, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Johnson, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J. Part V.—Hirschberg, J.

Short Causes.
4723—Commissioner of Charities vs. Wall.
4190—Kettlehodt vs. Birdseye.
4923—Ogden vs. Whyard et al.
4960—Industrial Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
4961—New Imperial Investment Co. vs. same.
4387—Schneider et al. vs. Ryan et al.
4402—Smith vs. Dickinson.
3866—Steffens vs. Randall.
4546—Groton Bridge Co. vs. City of Br'klyn.
4180—Hegarty vs. McCormick.
4885—Marquiss vs. Sweet et al.
1173—Porter vs. Taylor.
3005—Cross-Austin Co. vs. Rockfeller Bros.
4166—Zahn vs. Lipold et al.
3973—Conway vs. Taylor.
2896—Waterman vs. Strucz.
4623—Doelger vs. Coleman et al.
4716—Smith vs. Ferguson et al.
4717—Same vs. same.
4931—Mayer vs. Warren.
4991—Henry C. Howe, an alleged incompetent.
4997—Frederick Dombo, an alleged incompetent.
3891—Pirkl vs. Kervan.
4607—Sherman vs. Flanigan et al.
4235—Hall vs. "Ernest Ochs."
4993—Young et al. vs. Levy.
4985—Meurer et al. vs. Werner.
4119—Thom vs. Schwickert.
4928—Warland vs. Eckert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Dickey, J.

316—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
212—Winter vs. Dows.
318—Haller vs. Frothingham, receiver.
271—J. Fallert Brewing Co. vs. Liebgold.
166—Solomons vs Ruppert.
291—Robertson vs. Ferguson.
304—Wheeler vs. Wheeler.
263—Wilson vs. Boyce.
148—Pearson vs. Larsons.
226—Mathews vs. Mathews.
320—Jensen vs. Jensen.
89—Cariello vs. Powers.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
327—Cave vs. Trustees of N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
317—Sieber vs. Scharan.
330—Pollock vs. Pollock.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
305—Warwick vs. Rourke.
184—Guilo vs. Giollorenz.

BROTHERS GRIEF-STRICKEN.

They Found Their Sister's Picture in the Morgue.

A pathetic scene occurred at the Morgue yesterday when two brothers, Frank and Jacob Roser, recognized in one of the photographs of bodies taken there a sister for whom they have been looking for eight years.

The woman was entered on the record as Mrs. Mary Krochbaum, twenty-six years old, found in the North River Sept. 30, 1891.

The brothers wept nearly an hour. They said that their sister had come to this country many years ago from Germany. She was married. The last they heard from her was about eight years ago, and since then they could discover no trace of her. Two years ago they received a legacy and came to this country with the intention of finding their sister.

They will have her body exhumed from the Potter's Field and will bury it in a private cemetery.

DEATH OF A NAVAL SURGEON.

Suicide Suspected in the Case of Thomas B. Bailey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Bailey, United States Navy, was found dead this morning in his room in his apartments at the Albany under conditions that led to the belief that he had committed suicide by taking cocaine. He left a letter providing for the distribution of his effects, and expressing fear that he was about to die from heart disease. The officer had just returned from a tour of duty in China, and was assigned to the Washington Navy Yard.

Thomas B. Bailey, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, was but thirty-four years old. He was appointed to the navy from New York on May 23, 1889, and became a Passed Assistant Surgeon three years later. Five years of his service were spent at sea, his last cruise having been in the Machias.

A Catholic Bishop Coadjutor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—In the presence of a large assemblage of the laity and Catholic clergy the Rev. Dr. John E. Fitzmaurice, heretofore rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook, was consecrated to-day Bishop-coadjutor of the Diocese of Erie. The services were held in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Among those in attendance was Mgr. Martinelli.

DEATH AND KOERNER'S CASE.

Another Added to the List Yesterday—Two Jurymen Excused Because of Wall Street's Flurry.

While the trial of William J. Koerner for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate was in progress before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday afternoon a telegram was brought to Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who is prosecuting the case. It was from Richmond, Va., and was signed by Mr. Osborne's brother-in-law. It read: "Brother Tom is dying." The person to whom the dispatch referred was Thomas J. Moore, a half-brother of Mr. Osborne, and at one time Attorney General of North Carolina.

Mr. Osborne, after reading the message, turned to a man near him and said: "There is no longer any doubt in my mind that there is something peculiar following this case. Here is still another death to add to the list."

It was learned yesterday that owing to the number of deaths among the persons connected with the case on its first trial Deputy Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessey, who is inclined to be superstitious, requested not to be assigned to the second trial, although he had taken part in the first. His request was granted, and Deputy Assistant James Lindsay Gordon took his place in helping Mr. Osborne.

Earlier in the day one of the talesmen told Recorder Goff that he was a Wall Street man, and that he had just received word from his office of a big slump in stocks. He said he might lose thousands of dollars if he were not excused at once. The Recorder let him go. Five minutes later another talesman interested in the money market received a message from his office of the slump in stocks, and told the Recorder that his business demanded that he depart at once. He, too, was allowed to go.

Koerner, who hitherto has showed no sign of emotion, broke down in the afternoon, and tears trickled down his cheeks. For an hour or more he sat with his handkerchief to his eyes, while witnesses rehearsed the story of the murder.

The defense scored several important points. Abraham Levy, the prisoner's lawyer, succeeded in tangling up two or three of the most important witnesses to the crime, and led them into contradicting the testimony they had given on the first trial. Only minor parts of the testimony of the first trial were thus destroyed for the prosecution, but it had considerable effect in showing the jury that these witnesses were not sure of what they were saying.

A fight for the admission of the testimony of Mrs. Clay and Dr. Donovan, both of whom have died since the first trial, began toward the close of the afternoon session. Recorder Goff said that he thought parts of this testimony would be admissible under certain conditions, but he put off his final decision of the question until to-day. If the testimony is not admitted, it is generally believed among lawyers interested in the case that Koerner will not be convicted of murder in the first degree.

TWO CONSTABLES KILLED.

Deed of a Pennsylvania Desperado, Who Was Prompted to Violence by His Wife.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Feb. 24.—Adam Weaver last night shot and killed Erwin Mondeau, a Deputy Constable, and fatally wounded Constable Atherholt at Bursonville, in the northern part of this county. Atherholt died this noon.

Weaver was arrested a short time ago, charged with robbing the residence of Henry Mills, and was out on bail. Yesterday Constable Atherholt, accompanied by Erwin Mondeau, Israel Moser, and William Glassmeyer, went to Weaver's house to arrest him on a bench warrant, Weaver having failed to appear at the recent term of court to answer a charge of burglary.

When the officers reached Weaver's house Weaver threatened to shoot any person who dared lay hands on him. His wife at the same time said she would give the officers five minutes to leave the house.

Mr. Moser tried to persuade Weaver to go with the constable, and he had about made up his mind to submit to arrest when his wife stepped forward and said:

"The five minutes are up. Shoot! shoot!"

The officers seized the desperado, and a fight ensued, in the course of which Mondeau was shot through the heart and Atherholt in the head.

During the fight Mrs. Weaver was throwing stones at the officers and pouring hot water over them.

Weaver escaped to the woods. His wife and five children also disappeared.

Both of the murdered men were prominent farmers.

WIFE AND WIDOW IN TWO DAYS.

T. R. Lecount, Who Married Miss Corry Feb. 22, Stricken with Apoplexy.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Feb. 24.—There is gloom to-day at the residence of Thomas R. Lecount, in Tanglewood Park, a place where on Tuesday there was happiness. The sudden change of affairs is caused by the death of Mr. Lecount. On Washington's Birthday he married Miss Mary E. Corry, and in two days she has had the experience of being a wife and widow.

Mr. Lecount, who was fifty-eight years of age, was stricken with apoplexy to-day, and died shortly afterward. His widow is the daughter of Mr. Lecount's housekeeper, and he knew her from a small child. The wedding, which was celebrated by the Rev. William E. Nies, rector of the Church of the Ascension, was a social event here and was attended by many of the villagers.

Mr. Lecount was a member of the firm of Lecount Brothers, wholesale stationers of New York and San Francisco, and was well known. He was prominent in secret society circles and belonged to the Masons and the Royal Arcanum. For many years he was Master of Progressive Lodge of Brooklyn, and he was the first Master of Massapequa Lodge of this place.

FOR A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A Meeting of Business Men to Discuss Senator Nussbaum's Bill.

A meeting of business men will be held on the third floor of the Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the bill introduced in the State Legislature by Senator Nussbaum, to enact a bankruptcy law. This bill was introduced on the first day of the present session, and its provisions are approved by many New York business men, among them being A. D. Juilliard & Co., J. W. Goddard & Sons, Lawrence & Co., James G. Cannon, A. S. Frissell, A. B. Hepburn, Jacob Wendell & Co., and Converse, Stanton & Co.

In a circular calling the meeting for to-day these business men say: "Senator Nussbaum's bill possesses excellent features, and if it is enacted into law it will do much to prevent wrongful preferences, dishonest failures, and the secretion of and fraudulent entries in books of account. The bill contains the best enactments of the Massachusetts insolvency law and of the United States bankruptcy law."

The support of this particular measure, it is explained, is not inimical to the pending National legislation on the same subject. The business men are disposed to give such aid as they can to any good and proper measure.

A PRISONER ESCAPES.

Two Break Away from a Van Driver, but One Is Captured.

James Sweeney and John Hogan were brought before Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, yesterday. They caused some excitement by making an attempt to escape as they were being led from the prison van to the courtroom. Sweeney got away, and as yet has not been captured.

The van was driven by Thomas Kennedy. When he reached the Mytle Avenue Court the court officers were not on hand to meet the van, and Kennedy opened the door. Hogan was the first to alight. He started for the Court House. Sweeney jumped from the van and fell to the sidewalk. He regained his footing and disappeared around Myrtle Avenue, with Kennedy in pursuit. He was too fleet-footed for the van driver and was soon lost to sight. Hogan, on seeing his companion run, started in the other direction, but was captured by one of the court officers, who had just arrived, and led back to court.

Inspector Brennan is investigating the case. The court officers disclaim any responsibility for the escape, and say that Van Driver Kennedy should have waited for them before opening the door of the van. Both men were arrested for petty offenses. They were the only prisoners in the van.

FUNERAL OF AMOS R. ENO.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Pays a Fervent Tribute to the Memory of His Dead Friend.

An assemblage composed mostly of gray-haired men and women filled the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday forenoon, when the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst conducted funeral services for Amos R. Eno. The occasion was both impressive and pathetic, Dr. Parkhurst's tribute to his dead friend being of a peculiarly touching character.

"I loved the man because I was permitted to know his innermost nature, and I knew the good that was in him," exclaimed the reverend speaker. "For the last ten years the relations between us were like father and son, and what I say here to-day I must say out of my heart.

"There was a moral as well as a physical vigor about Amos R. Eno," Dr. Parkhurst said. "He imbibed from his early New England associations a moral sensitivity which antagonized his nature to everything dishonest or wrong. Throughout his long life his sympathies were on the side of that which was rigidly and stiffly right. A wrong in his eyes was tremendously wrong, just as right was tremendously right. There was no mixing of the two qualities in his thoughts. I always found Mr. Eno a friend with whom I could counsel and from whom I could gather strength and courage. He was not only a sympathetic friend full of good counsel and encouragement, but when once enlisted in a fight for the right he was at all times ready with his material substance. Again and again he has put large sums of money in my hands and said 'Do with it what you think best.' I never asked him for money that I did not get it, and on more than one occasion he chided me for being so economical.

"A few years ago, during a conversation that I had with Mr. Eno, he said to me while the tears trickled down his aged face: 'I have worked hard all my life, and I do not know whether it has paid.' He did not appear to be conscious of the great good that he did do. Those of us who knew him well knew that he stood as a kind of bulwark of moral integrity, facing for years the buffeting of the natural forces of evil, moral crookedness, inconsistency, and dishonesty. In such a man you have a life that furnishes the best and most solid basis for society. The old man is gone. He was desperately tired, and I congratulate him upon the rest that he now enjoys."

The hymns "Asleep in Jesus" and "Come Ye Disconsolate," both of which were favorites of the dead merchant, were sung by the regular choir of the church. The pall bearers were: Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Hiram Hitchcock, D. O. Mills, John A. Stewart, James Moier, John Bigelow, John E. Parsons, and Parke Godwin. The interment will be in Woodlawn, at the convenience of the family.

MANY PRESBYTERS CELEBRATE.

Exercises Commemorative of the 250th Year of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The quarter-millennial anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Confession of Faith was celebrated to-day by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in the First Presbyterian Church in this city. The Rev. Dr. William W. Knox, Moderator, presided at the morning session. President Patton of Princeton University delivered an address on "Creeds and Christendom."

Ex-Vice Chancellor John T. Bird of this city presided at the afternoon session. The Rev. John De Witt of Princeton Theological Seminary delivered an address on "The Place of the Westminster Assembly in Modern History."

At the evening session the Rev. Samuel M. Stoddiford of this city presided. The speakers were the Rev. George T. Purves and the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Princeton. The respective subjects were: "The Value of the Westminster Standards to the Preachers," and the "Westminster Standards and the Formation of the Republic."

Dr. Patton and a large number of other prominent Presbyterians were entertained at dinner to-day by Mrs. Charles E. Green, whose husband, now dead, was President of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

TO FIGHT THE WHISKY TRUST.

A Jersey Company Formed to Sell from Distiller to Retailer.

A company has been incorporated in New Jersey which represents that its object is to enable retail dealers to buy whisky directly from the distiller. Its name is the United States Distilling and Distributing Company. Ex-Judge E. T. Paxton of Hoboken is the President, ex-Sheriff Robert Davis of Jersey City the Vice President, and George H. Bird, ex-Vice President of the Iron Clad Rheostat Company of Westfield, N. J., is the Secretary. The other officers are George W. Hopping, Auditor; James R. Turner, Counsel, and Joseph MacDonald of 108 Fulton Street, Treasurer. The general offices is at 5 to 11 Broadway.

A circular sent to dealers in Jersey City says that there is a profit to jobbers on each gallon of whisky of from 25 cents to 90 cents, which is paid by the retail dealer. The new company proposes to enable its stockholders to buy the products of its own distilleries at cost plus 10 cents per gallon, for the purpose of paying actual expenses and enabling the company to credit its shares with substantial earnings.

The capital stock is $1,000,000. Other incorporators are Senator P. H. McCarren of Kings County, Registrar H. F. Haggerty of Kings County, Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Kings County, and Cyrus S. Radford of Hopkinsville, Ky.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William P. Vose, Second Artillery, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., Feb. 28, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the United States Military Academy, vice Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Montgomery arrived at Port Tampa, Feb. 22.

Texas sailed from Galveston for Key West, Feb. 23.

Nashville sailed from Galveston for Key West, Feb. 23.

Marblehead sailed from New Orleans for Key West, Feb. 23.

Terror sailed from Norfolk for Hampton Roads, Feb. 24.

Cincinnati arrived at Barbados, Feb. 24.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—Partly furnished, a four-story high-stoop brownstone house; in good order; 22 feet wide; 35th St., north side, just west of 5th Av. Address OWNER, 1,269 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO EXchange vacant lots for a down-town business property; fireproof; all leased.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 69 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, the two connecting four-story and attic marble-front dwellings, size 40x70x100,
741-743 5th Ave., near 57th St.
Very desirable for large residence or club.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS, GREAT VARIety; west side; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT TO LET close to 5th Av.; overlooks Plaza.
MASON, 10-12 East 58th St.
Elevator all night.
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A.—THE VERY PROMINENT AND ATTRACtive store, with extra large and desirable basement, n. w. corner of 22d St. and Broadway, running through to 5th Av., to lease on favorable terms; early possession if desired.
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A.—THE VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRable store and basement 481 Fifth Avenue to rent on favorable terms.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

MISS RICHARDSON AGAIN.

Another Contempt Order Against the Eccentric Heiress.

More trouble and excitement for Miss Delfaripha Richardson, the pugnacious and eccentric daughter of the "Spite House" millionaire and keeper of a fortress with a trap door and subterranean vault at 110 East Houston, were prepared in the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

Justice Pryor granted orders requiring Miss Richardson and her cousin, Miss Emily Emmett, who constitutes part of her garrison, to show cause why they shall not be punished for contempt of court. Miss Richardson had been ordered to appear yesterday and testify as to $400,000 of securities belonging to her father's estate and alleged to have been in her possession. She treated the order with contemptuous silence.

Miss Emmett was wanted to testify before complaint as to $760,000 of which she is supposed to have knowledge. She followed Miss Richardson's example. The orders were granted on application of Charles E. Hotchkiss, counsel for J. Jaffred Butler, the temporary administrator of the Richardson estate. They are returnable to-day. Contempt proceedings have been taken against Miss Richardson heretofore and were prosecuted to the point of issuance of an order of arrest, when she pretended to yield and promised to appear and be good.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

Heart Disease Kills Capt. Cooper of Perth Amboy in Dawson City.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 24.—Capt. James Seguine of High Street, this place, received word to-day from Miss May T. Cooper of New York that she had received word from Dawson City that her brother, Capt. James Cooper, died in the Klondike on Jan. 8. She received a letter this week, written by her brother, saying that he was in poor health. Capt. Cooper died of heart disease. His last days were spent in the hospital at Dawson City.

Capt. Cooper was thirty-five years old and fairly well-to-do. He left here last July on the Christian Endeavor excursion to San Francisco. When he arrived there the gold fever broke out and he went to the gold fields.

Capt. Seguine received a letter from Capt. Cooper last Thursday, written on Dec. 19 last, and it was, he says, very discouraging. It told of the terrible sufferings of the gold seekers. Capt. Cooper leaves a wife and three children.

Negro Robber Lynched.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Feb. 24.—A mob of about 400 citizens of Mayfield and Graves County gathered from different points in the outskirts of the city to-day, dragged Richard Allen, colored, out of the jail, carried him to the Courthouse yard and swung him to a tree. Allen was arrested several days ago for burglary. He was a member of a gang who have committed wholesale robberies in this vicinity. Summary justice will be meted out to the others if captured.

Prof. W. A. Rogers Dying.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 24.—Prof. W. A. Rogers, who for the past eleven years has presided over the Department of Physics at Colby University, is dying from paralysis. He had accepted the Babcock professorship of Alford University, New York, and was to have gone there March 1. Prof. Rogers is known throughout the United States by the inventions he has furnished to Harvard University and his X ray machine.

Embezzler Adjudged Insane.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—William H. Bird, the former bookkeeper of the Framingham Savings Bank, who was arraigned in court Feb. 3, charged with the embezzlement from the banking institution of $10,000, has been adjudged insane.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

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The purest of water from our own artesian well.
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THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with ochestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
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Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
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is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator.
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THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly.
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Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York March 5. Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
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MEDICINE DAY.—LISTERINE, 49c.; SCOTT'S Emulsion, 68c.; Libert's Violets, 29c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Libert's Incomparable Cologne, 19c. JAMMES, 900 Broadway.

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Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

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CHAMBERWORK, &c.—Chamberwork and sewing by a settled woman; good dressmaker; reference. F., Box 268, 1,269 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION WHO CAN DO NURSING FOR nervous invalid, and sewing, wants position; best references. K. L. S., 11 West 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; all kinds cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker; fancy or plain cooking; $25-$30; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to do cooking and plain washing in private family; $20; city references. 253 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; five years' references from last place; no cards. 335 West 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; competent cook. D. S., Box 315, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diedan; will make gowns in the latest style from $5 to $12 for three weeks; references. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker would like more customers; very reasonable prices. 148½ East 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By widow as housekeeper, or would be willing to wait on an elderly lady; can give the best of reference. Mrs. M. Edwards, 129 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romeik, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—French; seamstress, dressmaker, packer, manicurist; city reference. C. B., 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German laundress by the day; first-class references. Mrs. Yetter, 234 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; best city references. Mrs. Moss, 238 East 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl, good place as nurse and seamstress; has just arrived. 206 West 19th St., Bell 5.

NURSE.—Nurse wishes a few more patients. Etta Foster, 101 West 49th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and valet; city or outside; willing, obliging; last employer can be seen. Henry, Times, Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman as butler or valet; speaks English; best references. P. L., 21 East 31st St., care J. S. Jones.

Coachmen

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By young man in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; German; make himself generally useful; city or country. Coachman, 432 South Orange Av., Newark, N.J.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By Scotch gardener, married, no children, with large experience, wishes engagement with private family where services of practical gardener are required; references. S. X. T., Box 185 Times office.

GARDENER.—By farmer; married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, stock garden, lawns, greenhouse; twenty years' reference. H., Box 34, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age, 30; is thoroughly competent in all branches of gardening; of private place; excellent references. William Davie, 234 East 25th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman, 30 years of age, as second man; first-class references. J. T., 990 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN.—Wants a steady situation as working foreman; 25 years' experience; wages moderate. J. R. C., 1,012 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A refined North German girl to take care of a boy of three years; city reference required. Call, before 12 o'clock, 35 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER P. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter P. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had:

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State [L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.
W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw6wF&mar25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. Poor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
PURRINGTON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
ja1-1aw6wF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, [L. S.] the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent.
ja21-1aw6wF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. TRITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 24 day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said cause in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order or decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897, and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 24 day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 5th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northern Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division:

I, L. B. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and privileges of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and, also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the line of railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is in anywise entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway or track of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructure and rails laid or to be laid thereon respectively, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all the sidings, turnouts, bridges, wharves, viaducts, culverts, walls, fences, ways and rights of way, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, depot grounds and lands procured, provided, or intended for use for that purpose; building and repair shops, machine shops and lands used or procured, or intended for sites thereof, and other buildings, structures, lands, and improvements whatsoever, leases and leasehold interests, contracts, easements and privileges belonging or appertaining to, or used or procured, or designed to be used for the purposes of or in connection with the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the maintenance or operation thereof, or of any part thereof, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877, or at any time thereafter; and also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars and other cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools and implements; rails chairs, and spikes and other materials whatsoever, owned or possessed by the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877—or at any time thereafter for the uses or purposes of, or designed for use in connection with, or for the operation, maintenance or reparation of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the equipment or appurtenances thereof, and all the engines, cars and rolling stock or equipment of any kind, machinery, tools, implements, rails and other materials which now belong or appertain to, or are in use or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, or have belonged or appertained to, or been in use, or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, at any time or times after the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and all the lands and real estate whatsoever of any and every kind whatsoever, and all improvements thereon situate in the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi respectively, which were owned or possessed by, or which belonged to, the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and also all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises whatsoever, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has acquired or become possessed of or entitled unto, since the said date of the execution of said mortgage, for or in respect of or for the uses or purposes of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the operation or maintenance thereof, and also all the tolls and income of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the premises aforesaid, or any of them, or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining; and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Subject, however, to a certain statutory lien in the nature of a mortgage, originally created and existing in favor of the State of Tennessee, and mentioned and described in the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877; and also subject to the lien of a certain first mortgage or deed of trust dated May 1st, 1854, executed by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to James Punnett, G B. Lamar, and Thomas Fearn, as trustees; and also subject to the lien of a certain second mortgage or deed of trust dated January 1st, 1867, made by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to Gustavus L. Masten, George W. Neal, and William C. Rehren, as trustees, said first mortgage and said second mortgage having been extended by certain indentures, both dated September 7th, 1880, and being more particularly described in said decrees.

The said property, premises, rights, privileges and franchises will be sold as an entirety, and without an appraisement or right of redemption. Such sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations contained in said several decrees, to which reference is hereby made, including the provision that the purchaser shall, as part consideration, and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the Receivers' hands shall be insufficient, such purchaser, his successors, or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge (a) any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers; (b) any unpaid indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been duly contracted or incurred by the Receivers before delivery or possession of the property sold; and (c) also any unpaid indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said defendant railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the order appointing Receivers herein, and which is prior in lien or superior in lien to said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877, except such as shall be paid and satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receivers, or out of such other assets upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said mortgage, and directing payment thereof; but no obligation is imposed upon or is required to be assumed by the purchaser to pay or discharge either the statutory lien or the first mortgage bonds or the second mortgage bonds of the defendant hereinbefore described, and subject to which such property is to be sold.

Said decrees provide that within thirty days from the confirmation of said sale or sales—or such further time as the Court may allow on application of the purchaser for good cause shown, the purchaser or purchasers of said property shall complete payment of the entire amount bid to the said Special Master; and that on such payment the said purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance thereof from the Special Master, and as in said decrees provided, from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and to receive possession of the property so purchased from the parties holding possession of the same, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the Receivers shall deliver all the premises sold which may be in their possession over to the purchaser, or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance, or pertaining thereto; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions in said decree mentioned.

Said decrees further provide that the purchaser shall take the property subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers, and that the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any lease or contract sold with the railroad and other property and franchises, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they shall so elect not to assume.

As directed by the said decrees the Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the premises above described who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $50,000 in money, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, or $100,000 par value of bonds secured by the said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the said Special Master the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, but any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make the deposit in said decrees required upon the acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement.

The Special Master will accept no bid for the mortgaged property unless the same shall be at least equal to the sum of $2,500,000. In case such amount above required shall not be bid therefor, the Special Master will adjourn the sale, and will apply to the Court for further instructions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder, will be held and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or, after such acceptance, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decrees, any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds upon distribution thereof; and such purchaser will be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the property in case the purchaser or his successors or assigns shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

All sums of money received by the Special Master will forthwith be deposited with the designated depository of the Court at Memphis, Tennessee, and all the bonds received by the Special Master with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; in each case subject to the order of the Court; and the certificate of said trust company or of the Guaranty Trust Company, of the City of New York, that it holds bonds as therein described subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the order of said Special Master, will by him be received and accepted in lieu of such bonds as a deposit at the time of sale and on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated January 20th, 1898.
L. B. McFARLAND,
Special Master.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ESTES & FENTRESS,
Memphis, Tennessee,
Solicitors for complainant.
ja28-1aw5wF

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE, MANICURE, AND ELECTRIC treatment by competent operators; first floor; pleasant, heated rooms. Mrs. JENNIN TREMAIN, 1,380 Broadway, near 37th St.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 304 West 29th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse ...... Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen ...... Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems ..... Feb. 26, 10 AM
Saale ..... Mch. 5, 10 AM
Werra ..... Mch. 12, 10 AM
Kai. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM
Fulda .. Mch. 26, 10 AM
Ems ..... Apl. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Line
TO CHERBOURG, PARIS, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Normannia, Mch. 24 9 AM
A. Victoria Apr. 7, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Prussia ... Feb. 26, 9 AM
Pretoria ... Mch. 5, 3 PM
Patria ... Mch. 12, 8 AM
Phoenicia .. Mch. 19, 3 PM
Pennsylva'a. Mch. 26, 3 PM
Palatia ... Apr. 9, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS ...... March 2
ST. PAUL ...... March 9
ST. LOUIS ...... March 16
NEW YORK .. March 23
ST. PAUL ...... March 30
ST. LOUIS ...... April 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND .. March 2
FRIESLAND .... March 9
KENSINGTON. March 16
WESTERNLAND. Mar 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING ...... March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu ...... March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ...... March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC ...... April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu ...... April 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA .. March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN. April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA .. May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, March 10.
MIOWERA, April 7.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25
Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28
Algonquin, Thu., Mch. 3
Seminole, Sat., Mch. 5
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Umbria, March 5, Noon
Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM
Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Aurania, Mch. 29, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS ...... February 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghampton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:56, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

DR. KELSEY TO DR. ROOSA

A Charge That Bookkeeping for the Post Graduate Hospital Tends to Deceive the Public.

HE WRITES AN OPEN LETTER.

Receipts for Board Credited to "Interest on Beds in Perpetuity," While No Such Interest, He Declares, Is Received.

Dr. Charles B. Kelsey, a Director of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, whose protests and accusations against the management of that institution have already attracted much attention, renewed his fight on a new line yesterday.

He has heretofore charged that the official reports of the work done in the hospital were made to give erroneous and exaggerated impressions to the public and the city authorities. Yesterday he sent the following letter to Dr. St. John Roosa, the President of the hospital:

Dear Sir: At the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors, I called their attention to an item in our published report just issued that we had received during the year "twelve hundred and seventy-one and 66-100 dollars interest on beds in perpetuity," and asked you, as President, for an explanation of the same.

Your answer was that Dr. Emmet and not you was responsible for the statement, but that you believed it was "construction account."

I also asked an explanation from the acting Treasurer, and have received it in writing, as follows:

"This $1,271.66 is money received from board and placed as interest on beds in perpetuity from Oct. 1, 1896, to Oct. 1, 1897. Of course it is deducted from the amount of money received for board. We take this means of showing that if put out at interest we should receive this amount."

In other words, if we had any endowment out at interest, we should receive the interest, but having none, we deduct $1,200 from the amount received from board of patients and call it interest on endowment. The statement is false, and I can imagine no reason for publishing such a thing, except to deceive either those who have endowed beds as to the use which has been made of their money, or our creditors, as regards our real financial condition.

Are we then reduced to the state of first spending our trust funds for current expenses, as has been done, and then falsely asserting that we have them invested in income-producing securities?

If this kind of bookkeeping is necessary in order to carry on a medical charity, the quicker we are forced into liquidation the better. Fortunate would it be if we had invested even $80,000 of our trust funds at 4 per cent., but a statement that we have received interest on that sum cannot be published without involving the personal honesty of every Director, and whether it was done by one who is abroad or by your orders, I feel perfectly justified, after having called attention to it in the board without effect, in denying any responsibility for a thing beyond my power to prevent.

CHARLES B. KELSEY.

Acting Treasurer Talks.

The Treasurer is Dr. Bache McE. Emmet, who is in Europe. The Acting Treasurer is Dr. George N. Miller, who was seen last evening by a reporter at his home, 811 Madison Avenue. He said he did not think Dr. Kelsey's letter required any reply from him or the Directors, except the concluding part of it, which, he said, seemed to be intended to give the impression that the hospital is practically bankrupt.

"The tendency of that would be," he said, "to alarm our creditors and bring them down on us. The truth is the hospital is in better condition in every way than it has been in for years. We have reduced our floating debt largely. All our obligations are less than they were, and we are now paying cash for everything."

"The transfer of money received from boarders to interest on beds in perpetuity is not intended, then, to deceive those who endowed the beds into the belief that their money had been invested?" was asked.

"Such a question would be an insult," Dr. Miller replied. "The names of the men connected with the management of the institution ought to be sufficient assurance to the community that there has been no intention to deceive or mislead. I do not think anybody would believe that Dr. Emmet, Dr. Roosa, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, James L. Skillin, myself, or any of us would be a party to any such transaction. The change of that item is explained fully in my letter to Dr. Kelsey. It was understood among us all.

His Explanation.

"The word 'endowment' is a misnomer as applied to these beds. People pay us $3,000 for a child's bed, and $5,000 for a grown person's, with the understanding that we are to use the money as we like. Our contract simply requires us to keep the beds ready, subject to the orders of those who have paid for them. There is no need for us to deceive those who establish these beds. They understand the matter perfectly, and have never had any reason to think that we invested their money, and used only the interest for the beds. The purpose of the transfer of the item is merely illustrative—merely to show what a certain amount permanently invested would yield."

The last annual report shows twenty-three beds "supported in perpetuity," by the payment of $3,000 each for beds in the babies' wards or $5,000 each for beds in the women's wards.

Among the owners of beds are Mrs. Edward King, St. Ursula Society of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Richard T. Auchmuty, William Colgate, Miss Grace Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Andrew R. Culver.

Dr. Kelsey declined to add anything to the statements in his letter, which, he said, were self-explanatory, but seemed inclined to ridicule the idea that the transfer in the items of receipts was illustrative. He said his letter showed that the report as it stands is deceptive, inasmuch as it gives the public and the owners of the beds the impression that there is some fixed income for the support of those beds and contains no explanation to undeceive them.

If the public was willing to accept the explanation of the matter offered by the acting Treasurer, he had no objection.

EAST SIDE WORKERS MEET.

To Ally Themselves with the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers.

The annual meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers was held yesterday afternoon at 339 East Fourth Street. A committee consisting of J. L. Thomas, A. J. Kerr, P. J. McCue, W. E. Bentley, the Rev. E. L. Fox, and the Rev. John B. Devins, President of the Federation, was appointed for the purpose of taking steps to ally the Federation with the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, which is carrying on work in the upper west side district.

A statistical investigation of the lower east side is contemplated, which will involve a door to door canvass of the district and facilitate the charitable work of the Federation in the future. Addresses were made by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, who spoke on "Investigation as an Ally of Co-operation," and by Mrs. J. H. Johnston, who gave a sketch of the work done among the "little mothers of the poor."

THE HEINE STATUE HEARING.

A Pastor Says that Such Things as It Helped the Fall of Rome.

At a public hearing of the Board of Public Improvement of the Borough of the Bronx a number of persons were heard for and against the placing of the Heine statue of "The Lorelei" in that borough. The Rev. Father Peter Farrell of St. George's Roman Catholic Church said he represented 5,000 persons who did not want the statue. The Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Burch of Bethany Presbyterian Church said he represented 20,000 persons opposed to the statue. He thought it a disgrace and claimed that such things as this brought about the downfall of Rome. He was interrupted frequently, and in answer to a question said that in some respects he would advocate the closing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Dr. Ernest Richards said that the opposition to the statue was because of Semitic prejudice. Dr. E. Von Deering, Chairman of the German Societies Committee, presented a petition in favor of the statue signed by 10,900 persons. The hearing was adjourned to next Thursday.

New Post Office Sub-Station.

A new Post Office sub-station, to be numbered 102, will be opened March 1 at Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, in Wanamaker's store.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARY IRENE HOYT'S TRUST FUND.—The appeal of Samuel N. Hoyt, Alfred M. Hoyt, and James W. Jackson, trustees of Mary Irene Hoyt under the will of her father, Jesse Hoyt, from a decree of the Surrogate made last June settling their accounts, was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hoyt, who at his death, in 1882, was a very wealthy man, left the bulk of his entire estate to brothers and nephews and nieces, and created two trusts of $1,250,000 each, one primarily for the benefit of his wife, Helen Maria Hoyt, during her life, and the other for the benefit of his daughter, Mary Irene, during her life, the principal at her death to be distributed among the testator's surviving nephews and nieces. The main point in controversy upon the accounting was whether the trustees had the right, which they claimed, to create a sinking fund for the purpose of covering premiums paid by them on certain securities purchased for the trust estate, and to pay into this sinking fund out of the interest from the securities certain reservations, or whether the life tenant was entitled to this money as being part of the income of the trust fund. It was contended by William H. Rand on behalf of the trustees that the actual income derived from the fund, which had been invested in securities purchased at a premium, was what the fund earned, remaining itself intact, and not the entire interest received annually from such securities. On behalf of Miss Hoyt it was contended that her father by his will intended she should have the full income from the investments of the trust fund.

⁂

SWAYING OF A TROLLEY CAR.—A judgment secured by the administrator of Charles B. Schmidt, on a verdict for $15,000, in his suit against the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for damages resulting in the death of the intestate, who was killed through the dangerous swaying of a trolley car, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division because of the improper admission of testimony as to the swaying of cars upon the road a month later. The decedent was upon an open car propelled by electricity upon a wire run on posts between the railroad tracks, when his hat blew off, about two miles from the Brighton Beach Hotel. The car was going so fast that it swayed greatly. While Mr. Schmidt stood by a stanchion beckoning to the conductor his body suddenly swayed, and his head came in contact with the railway trolley post, and he fell, fatally injured. The Court held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the evidence afforded ample basis for a finding that the car swayed so as to endanger the safety of a passenger seated next to the posts if he had occasion to arise to his feet, and that such swaying was due to the speed at which the car was propelled over an uneven track. The conduct of the decedent in arising to signal the conductor was held not to be blameworthy, and to be, under such circumstances, almost instinctive, and in the very nature of things could never be the result of conscious forethought. Many occasions might occur, Justice Bartlett said, for passengers to get on their feet in such cars in the spring and summer time. The evidence which was erroneously admitted was by a civil engineer, who testified to a vertical oscillation of from twelve to fifteen inches and a lateral motion of six inches upon a car on a subsequent occasion, which resembled the car on which the accident occurred.

⁂

REAL ESTATE BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—A verdict directed by the Court in favor of the defendant, in a suit by Egbert B. Travis against John D. Graham, to recover commissions as broker for negotiating a sale of real estate, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The Trial Court held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything, because the customer so procured did not, in fact, pay the money which he agreed to pay as a consideration for the conveyance. The Appellate tribunal held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that where the owner of real property accepted and conveyed the premises to a purchaser secured by the broker whom he employed, he could not avail himself of the objection that the purchaser did not pay the consideration of the conveyance, in order to defeat an action by the broker for his commissions.

⁂

TRANSFER OF STOCK FOR AN ILLEGAL PURPOSE.—The illegality of a transfer of stock to the President of a corporation for the purpose of having it used to corrupt officials of the Government for the benefit of the corporation is held, in Wasserman versus Sloss, (Cal.,) 38 L. R. A. 176, insufficient to prevent the owner from recovering the stock, if it has not been used for the illegal purpose, but has been taken by the transferee for his own use.

⁂

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—A bequest to an incorporated charitable institution of property in excess of the amount which it is allowed by statute to take and hold is held, in Farrington versus Putnam, (Me.,) 38 L. R. A. 339, to be voidable by the State alone, if not prohibited by the statute of wills, or by the charter of the corporation, and if there is no penalty for taking in excess of the limitation.

OFFICES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

One Deputy Commissioner in Queens to Take the Place of Three.

The Deputy Commissionerships of Queens are to be consolidated. The fight against this step has been lost, and the successors of the present Deputy Commissioners will be announced soon. The Departments of Highways, Street Cleaning, and Sewers will be under one head instead of three, as originally intended. The salary of the Deputy Commissioner who will be three in one will be $5,000.

John P. Madden, the present Deputy Commissioner of Highways for Queens, and Matthew Goldner, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, are to be displaced. One of them may get the new place, but it is said in Long Island City that it has been offered to Joseph Dykes, formerly County Treasurer of Queens. It is expected that Mr. Madden and Mr. Goldner will be placed in other offices.

SEERY NAMED AS FIRE MARSHAL

Appointed Yesterday to Succeed James Mitchel.

Peter Seery was appointed Fire Marshal yesterday to succeed James Mitchel, removed. He was sworn in by the Mayor shortly before noon, and at once took possession of his office. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan, it is said, will be retained. There were several candidates for Mr. Mitchel's place, but Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways obtained Mr. Croker's indorsement for Seery.

The new Marshal is sixty years old. He was born in Ireland and was brought to New York when a child. He served with Mr. Croker in the Board of Aldermen of 1869, and in 1877 was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles when Mr. Croker was Fire Commissioner. He was removed from that place during Mayor Strong's administration on the charge that he had permitted certain licenses to be issued without legal warrant.

Mr. Mitchel has announced his intention to appeal from the decision of Commissioner Scannell removing him from his place, but the papers have not yet been served. The Commissioner yesterday removed Lee J. Mills, an auditor in the department, by abolishing the place.

Monthly Reports for the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent notice to all the heads of departments that they must furnish him at the end of every month a trial balance of the monthly expenditures in their departments. The reports are to be made directly to the Mayor, and are to be independent of the returns made to the Finance Department.

New Form for Boxing Licenses.

The Police Commissioners yesterday issued the new form of application, adopted several days ago, for licenses for boxing clubs and entertainments. Under the new form, a person applying for a license to give entertainments or exhibitions which include boxing must give the character of the association, the date of organization, and all the details connected with the management and construction. In addition the Captain of Police in the district will be required to certify to the respectability of the club or association. This report will be submitted to the Chief of Police, who will in turn report to the Commissioners as to the advisability of issuing the license.

A Correspondent Answered.

"C. W. B." is informed that the 15th of August, 1882, fell on Tuesday.

A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA

Success of the Movement to Establish It Seems to be Practically Assured.

A MEETING AT DR. DRAPER'S

Committees on Organization, Plan and Scope, and Finance Appointed—Mr. Grau's Offer—Seidl Probably the First Leader.

The movement for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent orchestra in New York City has finally taken definite shape, and its success appears no longer to be in doubt. More than 100 persons interested in the matter met yesterday afternoon at the house of Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, and took preliminary steps toward organization. Dr. Draper, who presided, made the following statement, or report:

"At a meeting held on the 15th inst. you did me the honor to appoint me Chairman, with power to select a committee of organization for an association to create and maintain a permanent orchestra in the City of New York.

"Before reporting the names of this committee I would like to say that it is composed partly of gentlemen and ladies who initiated the movement and partly of persons whom I have personally or by correspondence enlisted in its support. I have received many letters expressing sympathy and interest in the project, whose writers, however, have been compelled by pressure of other engagements to decline any active participation in it.

"I desire also to state that the idea controlling the interest in this association is that it contemplates primarily the establishment of a permanent orchestra, to be controlled and administered as to its personnel and leadership by the Directors of the association. Much correspondence upon this point by persons whose judgment in such matters is entitled to respect has convinced me that every enterprise of this sort based on any other idea, such as the personal magnetism and enthusiasm of a particular conductor, however distinguished, to whom, so to speak, the association is harnessed, must result in the future, as in the past, in disastrous failure. It is evident, however, to those who have seriously considered the obstacles which stand in the way of starting the formation of a permanent orchestra that the present is an opportune time to overcome some of them, and especially the financial.

"Mr. Grau of the opera company has offered to hire this orchestra from the association for a given number of performances for a certain sum, which, supplemented by the income of concerts and the aid of the guarantee fund proposed to be raised, will insure its success for the first year. Our first business, however, is to ask your acceptance of my report of an organization committee. If this committee is confirmed I shall propose that a sub-committee on plan and scope and a finance committee be formed—by the Chair, if you so desire—in order to expedite business and familiarize the members of the committee and the public with the details of the project so far as they have been considered."

The Committee on Organization, named by Dr. Draper and accepted by the meeting, is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Finck, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Prof. E. A. McDowell, Miss Lucia Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Oscar B. Weber, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, R. J. Cross, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Charles A. Post, William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Charlotte Arnold, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Prof. and Mrs. Fairfield Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Rudolf Flinsch, Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Thomas Hastings, Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Albert Stetheimer, and Dr. and Mrs. Draper.

The suggestion relative to the two subcommittees was adopted, and they were announced as follows: Committee on Plan—Charles T. Barney, James Speyer, William Jay, C. H. Ditson, and Dr. Draper; Committee on Finance—Henry W. Poor, R. J. Cross, Gustav E. Kissel, Oscar B. Weber, Thomas L. Manson, and Gustav H. Schwab.

Charles T. Barney said that he had seen Mr. Grau, who had promised that he would take the orchestra for the performance of a certain number of operas at a fixed sum, and would give the use of the opera house for concert rehearsals of the orchestra.

Henry W. Poor suggested, and his plan was adopted, the raising by the association of a guarantee fund of $25,000 a year for five years, subscriptions to be received in any amount from $100 up. It was announced that Oscar B. Weber had subscribed $5,000, and a letter was read from Charles H. Ditson, in which he said:

"I will subscribe $10,000 to the fund for the establishment of a permanent orchestra in New York City, said fund to be not less than $500,000, and Anton Seidl to be the first conductor, or, if the plan for a permanent orchestra be not feasible, I will subscribe $10,000 toward raising a guarantee fund of $100,000 to carry the project until a permanent fund can be established."

No doubt was felt by any one at the meeting of easily securing the money for the guarantee fund. No name has been agreed upon for the association, although "The New York Orchestra Society" is in favor and is likely to be chosen. The plan is to establish an orchestra of seventy pieces, which is to be absolutely under the control of the association, each musician signing a contract with the association for a period of not more than two years. No agreement has yet been made with Herr Seidl, but there is no doubt that he will be the first leader of the permanent orchestra. His declination of the recent offer from Berlin indicates his confidence in the success of the present movement and that he will be selected as leader. The Committee on Organization will meet at Dr. Draper's house at 5 P. M. on March 3 and elect officers.

NEW TELEPHONE SUITS BEGUN.

Damages Sought from the Former Manager of the Hudson Company.

Three new suits growing out of the Hudson Telephone Company's troubles were instituted in Jersey City yesterday against George A. Atkinson, former manager of the company, by Ezra K. Sequine, on behalf of Richard D. Kelly, Theodore Coe, and Alfred Hopkins, who claim $10,000 damages each for alleged breach of contract. Mr. Sequine also went before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Atkinson on the ground that he was about to leave the State.

Mr. Atkinson denied the charge, and gave bonds in $5,000 to appear at the April Term of the Hudson County Supreme Court to defend any suits that may be brought against him.

SUITS AGAINST RATCLIFFE.

One for Annulment of Marriage and Another for Divorce.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed John E. Kinney a referee to take testimony in the suit of Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe against Edward J. Ratcliffe for annulment of marriage. He also appointed Samuel B. Paul referee in the suit of Caroline R. Ratcliffe against the same defendant for an absolute divorce, alimony, and support.

Caroline Ratcliffe swears that she was married to the defendant in London, Aug. 18, 1883, and that they lived together for two years. She has a son, Edward Albert Ratcliffe, who is fourteen years old. She alleges that Ratcliffe had since the marriage with her "entered into and consummated a marriage with Alice D. Ratcliffe."

Alice D. Ratcliffe was married to Edward J. Ratcliffe in Hoboken Aug. 23, 1894. She has two children, Virginia and Dorothea. She asks for an annulment of the marriage on the ground that he had a wife living at the time he married her. She also asks for an order legitimatizing the children.

Ratcliffe is now in the Tombs Prison waiting for a decision on a certificate of reasonable doubt granted by Justice Dickey in Brooklyn. He was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for cruelty to Alice D. Ratcliffe.

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THE AGATE'S OWNERS WORRIED.

Uncertainty as to Whether Wreckage Reported Off Barnegat Is that of the Bark.

The uncertainty as to whether the wreckage reported off Barnegat is that of the bark Agate is causing the members of the Kings County Mining Company who did not sail on her for the Klondike region a great deal of anxiety, although they profess to have no doubt as to her safety. The President of the company, William H. Dohrmann, was one who sailed.

The Secretary, Harry G. Pous, who is a son-in-law of Henry W. Rozell, the Treasurer, said yesterday that he would go to Barnegat and try to find some of the wreckage.

"I was present and directed the stowing of the cargo," he said, "and know every box and bale that went aboard the craft. I am going to search the coast, not because I think there is any likelihood of the Agate having foundered, but simply to quiet the apprehensions of the relatives of those who went on the ship."

A study of the conditions along the coast indicates that the wreckage seen by the steamer Kingsland may be readily accounted for without assuming the loss of the Agate. Other vessels besides the Kingsland have reported similar wreckage, which was seen before the Agate sailed, and the fact is that the coast is now strewn with wreckage from Halifax to Bermuda.

The Norwegian steamer Herman Wedel Jarlsberg, which arrived yesterday from Mexican ports, reported that seventy-eight miles east-southeast of Cape Henlopen she passed the capsized hull of an iron vessel about 120 feet long, standing twenty feet out of water at the stern and six feet at the bow. The rudder was intact. Many other cases could be cited of the victims of havoc along the coast. The amount of lumber adrift, the lost deckloads of schooners bound north, is enormous.

The steamer Copac, from the west coast of South America, brought good news yesterday of other Klondike-bound vessels. She reported that at 7 P. M. Jan. 19, forty miles east of Cape Pillar, in the Straits of Magellan, she spoke the schooner, (formerly pilot boat,) Thomas S. Negus, from New Haven for Alaska, and at the same time another small American schooner from New York to the Klondike, name not learned, and on Jan. 21, in the second narrows, the steamer Valencia, from New York to San Francisco.

News less favorable came by cable concerning the Klondike steamer City of Columbia, from New York Dec. 17 for St. Michael, which was reported arriving at Valparaiso Feb. 4 and going into dry dock to ascertain the extent of damage done by striking a rock in Smith's Channel. Her keel is broken, her bottom plating is cut, and there is other damage. The cost of repairs is estimated at $19,000.

DR. McGONEGAL DEAD.

The Harlem Physician Who Caused Annie Goodwin's Death Dies in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Dr. Henry G. McGonegal died in the prison hospital here last night. He was sentenced to fourteen years in prison on Oct. 15, 1890, for manslaughter in the first degree in causing the death of Annie Goodwin in New York City. He was received at the prison on Dec. 2, 1890. For four years he has been in the hospital. He was eighty-four years old, and death was due to senility. His body was taken to New York this afternoon by friends.

The crime for which Dr. McGonegal was imprisoned attracted great attention at the time when it was committed. Annie Goodwin died on July 12, 1890, from the effects of an operation performed by Dr. McGonegal, who was well known in Harlem, and had been in similar trouble before. The physician himself carried the body of the dead girl to an undertaker's in the dead of night, and himself made out a fraudulent death certificate. He gave the name of the girl as Jane Wilbur, and the cause of the death as inflammatory rheumatism. The crime was discovered accidentally through a conductor on a street car overhearing a conversation of two of the girl's friends, who were commenting on her disappearance. The doctor was found guilty on Oct. 13, after a trial lasting several days, before Judge Fitzgerald.

"THE LEGS AND ARMS OF FISH."

Dan Beard Introduces a Variety of Entertaining Topics in His Lecture at Sherry's.

Dan Beard, the artist, delivered a lecture yesterday, in the way of a Lenten diversion, in the cause of charity, at Sherry's. His subject was, "The Legs and Arms of Fish." The lecture, which took place at 5 P. M. in the large ballroom, was the first in the course given in aid of the Society of Decorative Art.

Mr. Beard talked in an unstudied style, illustrating his remarks by clever off-hand sketches and the production of more labored drawings, diving into science, art, current events, and sociology by turns, and incidentally keeping his audience laughing and applauding.

His primary object was apparently to show that all the animal world, from the shapeless little creature he called the "jelly" to the subject of Pope's famous essay, were akin. "The arms and legs of fish," said he, "are their pectoral and ventral fins."

After concluding this part of his talk, he turned to the principles of drawing, and said, among other things: "In decorative art one must get down to bottom principles. The old masters did not understand the fundamental principles of animal painting, and their works show that they had absolutely no knowledge of the animal world. We could recognize none of their animals unless they were labeled."

Mr. Beard then turned to the subject of animal extermination. "We have now only 200 buffalo left in the world," said he, "and at present we are also preparing to exterminate the Spaniards. I would rather have the buffalo back than have the Spaniards remain. The former are the nobler breed of animal apparently. They don't starve women and children to death, anyhow."

EDWARD B. COREY ARRESTED.

Capt. Sheehan Gets More Evidence Against the Haymarket Proprietor.

Edward B. Corey, the proprietor of the Haymarket, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, was arrested by Detectives Smith and Quinn of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a warrant charging him with keeping a disorderly house.

Some time ago the Supreme Court ordered that the license of the Gramercy Club, under which name Corey ran his place after midnight, be revoked. Pending such action by the Excise Board, Corey asked that the license be transferred to the Belden Club, which he organized to take the place of the Gramercy. He has since been running under that name, and Capt. Sheehan has been collecting evidence against it since Jan. 19, with the aid of detectives from other precincts.

Corey was bailed out after his arrest by Paul Adams of 589 Eighth Avenue. No one else in the Haymarket was disturbed.

"What a big lot of suits you have in your bargain sales; do you keep on making the same mistakes every year?" asks some one.

Yes, on purpose; unlike most dealers who let their stock run to a slim nothing, we keep an almost complete assortment to the very season's end.

That's why.

At the beginning of each season we sell all "carried-overs."

That's how.

$12.50; $10, if your chest measures under 34 inches.

That's now.

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MRS. SHERWOOD'S Second Article of Reminiscences.

Tourgueneff
His Letters to Eminent Frenchmen of His Time.

Byron as a Boy
His Mother's Influence, His School Days, and Mary Chaworth.

Authors at Home. XIX.
William Dean Howells in His New York Home.

London Literary Letter
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

Books Worth Reading Again. VI.
The Diary of Philip Hone, Who Was Mayor of New York Early in the Century.

Hugo Once More
A Third Series of Selections from His New Volume of Letters.

France To-day
An Englishman's Observations After a Long and Studious Residence.

Hiawatha
Longfellow's Poem and the Founding of the Iroquois League.

Books and Authors
Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Boston Literary Letter
Announcements Made for the Spring by various houses.

Sales at Auction
Recent Prices in New York, Boston, London, and Manchester.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MAY KELLARD ON TRIAL AGAIN.

This Time She Is Charged with Stealing a Harp, and Hypnotism Is Suggested.

May M. Kellard, who became notorious through her connection with William G. Wood, who, after dissipating his fortune upon her, was sent to a lunatic asylum, was placed on trial before Judge Newburger in the General Session Court yesterday for stealing a harp valued at $650. It is alleged that she agreed to buy the harp, and before she had paid for it disposed of it.

Hypnotism already plays a conspicuous part in the trial. Each talesman was closely questioned concerning his views on hypnotism, and was asked whether he thought he would succumb to the glances of a hypnotic eye. William Bunger of 136 Charles Street, a wine dealer, was the first juror sworn. He said he wasn't a believer in hypnotism and never had been.

"Do you think you would succumb to hypnotic influences?" asked Assistant District Attorney Lloyd.

"Not on your life," said Mr. Bunger.

All the five other jurors sworn said they had no fear of hypnotism.

The reason hypnotism is thus playing a part in the case is that Miss Kellard is supposed to have a hypnotic eye, at least so rumor says, and Mr. Lloyd evidently places some faith in the supposition.

A SMASH-UP AT THE PLAZA.

A two-horse truck owned by Park & Tilford dashed out of the firm's stables at Fifty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, last night, and ran away west through Fifty-ninth Street. In front of the Savoy Hotel the runaway crashed into a cab, tearing away a wheel, then dashed on.

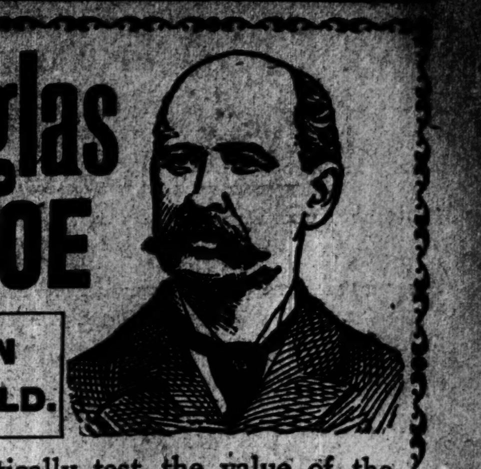
Bicycle Policeman James Scott was half a block away in Fifth Avenue. He wheeled after the runaway and came up with it at Sixth Avenue, just as it had crashed into another cab. The latter was demolished, and the man who drove it, John O'Toole of 237 West Twentieth Street, was knocked from his box but not injured. The truck was also wrecked.

A man who was in the cab crawled out of the wreck and went on his way without saying a word. The driver said the man was Col. Sopher, who was being driven up town from the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

At the session of the Merchants' Association, held yesterday, an address was delivered by John M. Beach of Tefft, Weller & Co., on "Our Consular Service." Mr. Beach in his address said the Consular Service should be taken out of politics, and that men trained to the service should be kept at foreign cities to report on matters pertaining to the benefit of American merchants. He thought that examinations of candidates should be held to ascertain their fitness before appointment to consular offices, and that Consuls should hold office during their good behavior.

At the session to be held this afternoon George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, will deliver an address on "The Relation of Carriers and their Patrons." The Old Dominion Steamship Company offers to merchants a reduced rate to New York from Norfolk and Richmond, via the James River, of $11 for the round trip.



W. L. Douglas $3.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

You can practically test the value of the Douglas Shoes at a cost of $3.50. We can afford to give you more for the money than other dealers, because only one profit is made between maker and wearer, and you get the same material, styles and wearing qualities to be found in high-cost shoes. We make a shoe of

IMPORTED PATENT CALF

which is equally desirable for dress, business or street wear. It is made on our fashionable "O. K." last, as shown in cut, with hooks and eyelets that will not wear brassy, Australian Kangaroo tops. Most dealers would ask you $7.00 for this shoe; our price is $3.50.

If you prefer some other leather, we can suit you with our Vici Kid, Fine Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, or Russia Storm Calf.

Catalogue from W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Our stores are located at

NEW YORK—1911 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2210 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.

JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORES POLISHED FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MISS REHAN
AS PEGGY.
COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15.
LILLI TSE: begins 8:15.
Performance over at 11.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Country Girl and Lilli Tse.
"Most delightful performance in town."

DALY'S. LENTEN MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3
MR. BURTON HOLMES.
COURSE B, FIRST LECTURE.
Subject: "Wonders of Thessaly."
Res. seats, $1.50, $1. Adm. 50 cents.

MANHATTAN. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
WM. A. BRADY & F. ZIEGFELD, Props. & Mgrs.
Way Down East.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50.
Seats four weeks in advance.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
A LENTEN PLAY.
POSITIVE PROOF.
Receipts Ash Wednesday Largest in the History of the Theatre.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of
MINNIE SELIGMAN
AS "CARMEN."
LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.......Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
⁂ NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY
Mar. 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11.
Tues., March 8, at 2.........."ADELAIDE"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
See the great diving scene in
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
Sunday Evening at 8:30. Lenten Lectures, "The Story of Jesus," by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr
THE PASSION PLAY,
Illustrated on the Kinoptikon.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St
Castle Square Opera Co.
To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Grand Double Bill—PINAFORE.
Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. | Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.
Feb'y 28th • • • • "THE GYPSY BARON."

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. Wed & Sat.
MR. JOHN DREW,
One Summer's Day.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES.
Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER THE MASTER.
Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Last Times in New York,
DE WOLF HOPPER IN EL CAPITAN
Assisted by the Great 7TH REGT. BAND.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others.
March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

HOYT'S THE BIG HIT. THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30.
OH! SUSANNAH!

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Mus. Mat. March 1.
Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d Mth. Rousing Success. The Highwayman. Ysaye, Sobrino, others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Last day but one. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER A VAGRANT

Jessie Hart, a Woman of Fifty, Slept in Doorways.

Miss Jessie Hart, fifty years old, who said she had no home, was brought before Justice Brenner, in the Butler Street Court, on a charge of vagrancy. She told such a pitiful story that Justice Brenner became interested and gave her some money and told her that he would try to assist her to a self-supporting position.

Miss Hart was found sleeping in a doorway in Fulton Street. She is the daughter of Dr. Henry A. Hart, who practiced medicine in this city many years ago. His residence was in West Thirty-fourth Street. She told Justice Brenner that all her family are dead. She had two brothers and one sister. She was educated in Prof. Abbott's school, in West Thirty-fourth Street. The school has long been discontinued, and Mr. Abbott is dead.

Miss Hart said that she had spent some of the money which had been left to her to study art, and that when the rest was gone and she had no place to stay she found lodgings in the doorways of big buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY
Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled
"Christ Entering Jerusalem,"
The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America,
At Judge Building, 110 Fifth Av., (cor. 16th St.,) New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 cents.
Proceeds of Admission for Seeing this Picture will be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

CHICKERING & SONS' FIFTH CONCERT
Grand Orchestral Concerts. Chickering Hall. Anton Seidl, Conductor.
Tues. Aft., March 1, at 3.
Prof. Franz Rummel
will play the
CHICKERING PIANO.
Res. seats, $1 and $1.50; admission 50 cts. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE.
Debut in Vaudeville of
CORA TANNER
assisted by Louis F. Massen, (in "Drifted Apart")
GREAT BIOGRAPH.
25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. | 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

CARNEGIE HALL, One week, beginning Mon., (Saturday Matinée.) Feb. 28.
KLONDIKE ESTHER LYONS, the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass.
147 Views. Placer Mine in Full Operation.
Box office now open. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Direction: Victor Thrane, 33 Union Square, W.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
HOCKEY MATCH.
To-morrow night at 8:15 o'clock, New Jersey A. C. vs. Columbia University.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av.
Tickets } $1.00 .50
FEB. 26

CARNEGIE HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 3d, at 2:30.
JOSEF HOFMANN.
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, at Schuberth's.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
and other Cinematograph Views.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
FOREIGN FOLLIES.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Wm. H. CRANE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A Virginia Courtship.
Next Week, "1st Special" Wed. Matinée.

BIJOU. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency.

HARLEM Opera House. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. ANNA HELD "A Gay Deceiver," and "The Cat and the Cherub."
Next w'k—Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Jeff D'Angelis

14TH ST. THEATRE. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS. Last Times. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARRA.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evening and Sat. Matinée. The Roaring farce "LODGE BROTHERS."

COLUMBUS. WARD & VOKES IN THE GOVERNORS.
Next Week—Primrose and West's Minstrels.

MATINEE TO-MORR'W! CASINO! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN Telephone Girl

Herald Sq. Thea. WHITNEY OPERA CO. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 A Normandy Wedding.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. To-night—Primrose & West's Minstrels Next Week—"Under the Red Robe."

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES, FOR MARCH:

AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—HAMILTON W. MABIE, L. H. D. 1st, "A Great Man of Letters." 8th, "The Education of the Hero." 15th, "Some Hints from Nature." 22d, "Education and Business." 29th, "Literature as a Personal Resource." No tickets required.

AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M. Prof. GEORGE F. COMFORT. "Discussions in Aesthetic Criticism." No tickets required.

AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 8 P. M.—5th, WILLIAM H. BURR, "Some Features of Modern Bridge Construction." 12th, HENRY G. PROUT, "Recent Campaigns in the Soudan." 19th, GEORGE L. MORISON, "Masonry." 26th, HORACE LEE. "The Development of the Steamship." Apply for tickets to the Secretary of Columbia University.